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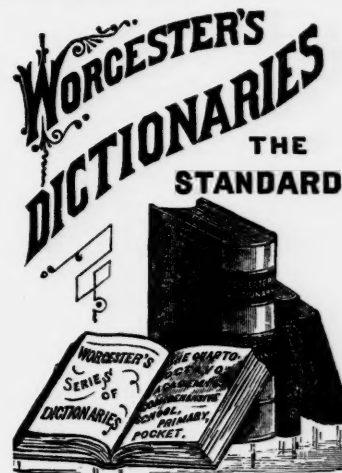
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THE AMERICAN.

VOL. VII.—NO. 166.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1883.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

OHIO elects Mr. HOADLY Governor, with a Legislature Democratic in both branches, whose disposition doubtless will be to return Mr. PENDLETON to the Senate, regardless of the opposition of Mr. MCLEAN and the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. The result is due to the complication with party questions of the special issue of Prohibition. The bulk of the Temperance vote is found in the Republican party, and the bulk of those who oppose Prohibition are Democrats. The prohibitory amendment has failed, and Judge FORAKER is behind Judge HOADLY. This is the pith and substance of a long story. The Republicans would have been wiser as partisans if they had not submitted a Constitutional amendment at all, but had simply let the issue be upon the maintenance or overthrow of the SCOTT Law. Upon that they would doubtless have had a decisive majority; but they deferred to the Prohibition feeling by offering the amendment, and this, drawing no Democrats to FORAKER, drove away a part of the minor but large element in the Republican party who are liquor men, and who believed that the sure way to oppose the Temperance movement was to put Democrats in office.

THIS RESULT in Ohio has not been unexpected by THE AMERICAN. That it complicates the situation for 1884, and encourages the Democratic expectation of carrying a State that the Republicans cannot spare, is perfectly plain. It is true that the election of HOADLY now, brought about by the special issue of Prohibition, proves nothing finally as to the vote of the State next year on national issues. But what are the national issues to be? Will they rally the full Republican vote in Ohio, regardless of its division about Temperance and Prohibition?

THOUGH at this writing the prohibitory amendment appears to be defeated in Ohio, it has received an enormous vote and is all but carried. It is to the churches of the State, and to the women in and out of them, that this result is due. Both of them are forces in politics of much greater weight than the politicians are inclined to admit, neither of them being enlisted actively in any ordinary campaign.

We do not regard Prohibition as a final and satisfactory solution of the liquor question for Ohio or any other State. But if a majority of the voters of the State—a majority made up from both parties,—had voted to give it a trial, this would have taken the question for the present out of politics. It would have simplified the situation, and made the separate existence of a Temperance party needless.

IN Iowa, the Republican ticket on a Prohibitory and Protectionist platform has been successful by about the usual majority. Iowa is almost the only State in which the Democracy did not shirk the tariff issue by adopting the Ohio formula. The Republicans were equally explicit in their profession of loyalty to the protective policy. They also declared for Prohibition; but the Legislature had not taken the preliminary action which was required for its direct submission to the popular vote. The Democracy took ground in favor of license. On both questions, the Democrats expected to make gains from the Republicans, as also by their alliance with the Greenback party. But Iowa stands just where she did in politics, although it is not so long since even the Republicans of Iowa were accustomed to put Free Trade resolutions into their platforms.

IT is comforting to learn that on some points we can teach the English Post-Office, instead of learning from it. As far back as 1874, the New York post-office abandoned the system of long contracts with steamship companies, throwing the business of carrying the mails open to all. The companies send in a list of the steamships which are to leave during the month, and the Post-Office selects from the vessels to sail on any mail-day those which have the best record for speed. The British postal authorities have continued thus far their long contracts with three pet lines, so that sometimes shipments of goods arrive from

forty-eight to sixty-four hours before the invoices, to the annoyance both of the consignee and the custom-house. For the future, the American plan will be in use in England, and the fastest ships will get the business. So long as it is only a question between competing lines of foreign steamships, nothing could be better. But we should be following the sound example of England, if we used the ocean postal service as a means to develop our own steamship lines without insisting on making a profit from the business.

IT already is matter of speculation what the next Congress will do with the national banks and the currency, and there is inquiry at Washington as to what recommendations Mr. FOLGER and Mr. KNOX will make in their forthcoming reports. It is presumed that even a Democratic Congress will give some heed to such suggestions as a man of Mr. KNOX's experience will make. Three plans are proposed to prevent the farther contraction of national-bank paper. *The Evening Post* proposes to repeal the tax on the circulation of those banks, in the hope that this will make their issues much more profitable. But we do not expect to see a Democratic House take off the one per cent. a year on the circulation of the national banks, and leave untouched the five per cent. on the circulation of State banks. If the one goes, the other will go. Besides, as the *Post* admits, the remedy is at best but a temporary palliative. It is not now so much a question of what will make the banks willing to go on with the business of note-issues, as what would permit their doing so, if they were willing.

From Washington it is suggested that the banks be permitted to use other bonds than those of the national Government as a basis for their issues. This we suggested more than a year ago, and we are satisfied that it would work, if Mr. KNOX and his associates were vested with absolute discretion in the control of the list of privileged bonds. There is, however, not an unlimited supply of bonds which could be used in this way. Three of the States would not serve, unless the Eleventh Amendment were repealed. There are States whose bonds are just as trustworthy as those of the United States; but it would not do to put those of one State on the list, while those of another were excluded. The bonds of the great business corporations are equally ineligible for a similar reason. Municipal bonds are almost the only class to which no exception could be taken. Cities have not the exemptions which States enjoy. Their property, public and private, could be sold to the last piece for the satisfaction of their creditors. And it is rare, indeed, that their obligations become so great as to approach the value of their property.

A third proposal, and one which Mr. FOLGER and Mr. KNOX are supposed to favor, is the farther refunding of a portion of the debt in bonds bearing still longer date and at a very low rate of interest. This is a mistaken proposal. The American policy is to pay off national debt as fast as it can be done. No great number of the American people will consent to see the discharge of the debt prolonged for a year beyond what is necessary, however great the convenience to the most useful corporations in the country. And while this arrangement would remove or postpone one difficulty it would increase another. Our present embarrassment is that the debt already is funded in bonds whose day of redemption is too distant. In a few years, we shall have the means to pay off bonds which the Government cannot reach, except by buying them at extravagant premiums in the open market. This plan would be an extension of the worst blunder of Mr. SHERMAN's financial administration.

Is the pension-roll to be extended farther than at present? Since the war, we have paid six hundred millions in pensions, and we shall be most fortunate, if we do not have to pay an equal sum in discharge of obligations to the men already on the list during their remaining life-time. Not that the real soldiers of the late war have been unduly greedy. There are one hundred and sixty-two thousand of them who might have claimed pensions, and who have forborne to do so. It is the certainty that the imperfect sifting of applicants permitted by the present system has allowed

multitudes of undeserving rascals to creep into the lists, which makes this great outlay irritating. Nor will it become less so, if the next Congress should pass the bill to pension off all the survivors of the Mexican War, many of whom employed the drill and discipline acquired in that war in the attempt to break up the Union. Nothing was needed to help this bill through the next House, but a parallel measure for the benefit of some class who suffered in the War for the Union. And now it appears as a bill to grant a pension to all who were confined in Southern prisons, without reference to the effect of this confinement on their health. The "Association of Survivors" has given the bill its approval, and we may expect to see it yoked with the other—as bob and sink,—in the next session.

BETWEEN the ideas of military honor which prevail in our regular army and the ideas of morality and decency which prevail in other American circles, there seems to be a great gulf fixed. A court-martial has been trying an army officer, and has found him guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." It seems that he had been living in illicit relations with an unmarried woman, and had put an end to them by making her his wife. His previous connection with her seems to have been well known. So long as it continued, his honor as an officer and a gentleman was not imperilled. It was when he made her the reparation he owed her as a man and a Christian that his associates took offence and held him to account. We have not the slightest apprehension that the War Department will approve of this very remarkable finding. It dare not, if it wished, defy the moral instincts and principles of the American people.

EX-GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, has rendered a service to Mr. GARFIELD's many friends by publishing the letters which passed between himself and the President-elect in 1880, with regard to the condition of the South and the policy which the new Administration should adopt toward that section. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had many provocations to acrid feeling toward Southern politicians. But he is too large a man to stoop to such resentments, and he seems to have hailed Mr. GARFIELD's election by an unquestioned majority of the American people as reopening those channels for the flow of friendly feeling which the war and sectional bitterness had choked with rubbish. He was anxious that Mr. GARFIELD should follow the lines of his career in Congress, and appear before the country as a thoroughly national President, with no sectional policy to prevent the equal treatment of all parts of the country. And Mr. GARFIELD's letters, while they show that he was disposed to move with caution and deliberation, and did not see his way to do everything that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN suggested, do also show that he responded heartily to the generous feelings which prompted his correspondent. But it is especially what is said in these letters of Mr. MAHONE and his friends that we think worthy of attention. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN writes:

"The basis of MAHONE's party is repudiation,—the refusal to pay public debts unless they are reduced to what he calls 'the ability of the people to pay,' with even that standard subject to future changes to correspond with the varying 'ability of the people to pay.' Now, to countenance MAHONE under any stress of so-called political advantage or necessity, as I believe Mr. JEWELL and Mr. GORHAM did in the last campaign, and as some prominent Republicans are now advising, is to betray and dishonor our party and the cause of good government, which is above all parties. Better by far aid the regular Democracy of Virginia, who on this issue are comparatively honorable. Suppose MAHONE does say he is in favor of giving the Republicans their rights; he is only in favor of this, provided he can gain greater political power thereby for himself and his faction. One steady principle—the cause of good government at the South,—must guide us, and we must be as ready to denounce and oppose repudiators who offer us political power or rights, as those who deny them."

To this admirable statement of the case Mr. GARFIELD replies: "I am ready to say explicitly that I agree with you in your views of MAHONE and his party."

When we contrast the tone of this correspondence, and this explicit declaration with reference to Virginia, with what Mr. GARFIELD's successor has done and failed to do in this relation, we feel with renewed pain what the country lost by the death of Mr. GARFIELD.

EX-GOVERNOR DINGLEY, of Maine, a zealous friend of the prohibitory policy, gives some statistics which suffice to show that that policy has not extirpated the liquor traffic from the State, while he claims that it has reduced the mischiefs consequent upon it. Last year, there were

2,652 arrests for drunkenness in Maine, or seventeen to each thousand people in the fourteen chief cities of Maine, against twenty-seven to a thousand in sixty cities of other States which permit license. In Portland, the average was forty to a thousand. The returns of licenses issued by the United States authorities seem to show that the national law is more dreaded by the dealers than is that of the State. Maine has one licensed liquor dealer to every eight hundred of the population, whereas the national average is one to three hundred, and in 1850 the average in Maine was one to two hundred and fifty-five. In the cities of Maine, there is one to every three hundred, while in the sixty cities in which license prevails there is one to one hundred and fifty-five.

These figures seem to us to prove anything but what Mr. DINGLEY would have us infer from them. They show that in the State which is most in earnest the liquor traffic has not been suppressed by Prohibition, but restricted only, and that the restriction has not been as thorough as might have been expected from a really good license law. To compare the workings of the Maine Law with those of the haphazard bits of legislation called license laws, is to ignore the fact that the people who are really in earnest in this matter have done little or nothing to secure the passage of effective license laws, and less, if possible, for their enforcement. From a high-license law Peoria has secured results which certainly surpass the averages furnished by the seventeen cities of Maine; and we should not be surprised to find that Illinois and Nebraska under that system surpass Kansas and Iowa.

There is another aspect of the matter to which attention is due. We doubt the moral expediency of enacting laws which have the support of merely a majority of the community, and whose violation everybody knows will be continual, and will bear palpable fruits in the public returns of the State police. Such laws as are not supported by an overwhelming public opinion, should be passed only in cases of extreme necessity, such as exists in Utah. They involve the danger of teaching large classes of the community a disrespect for law as such, and of making its violation a light thing in their eyes.

THE Independents of Massachusetts have held their second meeting to pronounce upon the Republican nominations. They voted to sustain Mr. ROBINSON's candidacy for the Governorship, but not that of Mr. AMES for the Lieutenant-Governorship. Mr. AMES, it seems, is too familiar with Mr. BUTLER and too little in sympathy with reform to secure their sympathy. Some of those who were present deprecated the idea that mere opposition to Mr. BUTLER did or could furnish a platform broad enough for the Independents to stand upon; the majority were of the opinion that the suppression of Mr. BUTLER is the question of the hour.

To many of the advocates of woman suffrage, Mr. AMES is less objectionable than is Mr. ROBINSON, as both Mr. BUTLER and the Lieutenant-Governor are supposed to be in sympathy with their aims. But Colonel HIGGINSON acts with the Independents, and the views of Mrs. DALL, long known as a leader in the woman's movement, have already been given in THE AMERICAN.

SENATOR HAWLEY's JOURNAL, the Hartford *Courant*,—which has periodical chills over the danger to State rights from having any part of the local taxation relieved from the national revenues,—prefers to say that the Pennsylvania proposal concerning the surplus is one "to get rid" of it. This is a precise reversal of the fact; the Pennsylvania Republicans suggest the method of making good use of it, while the alternative proposition is to "get rid" of it by abolishing the liquor taxes.

THE New York Court of Appeals has decided that the issue of stock dividends, commonly known as watering stock, is a legal transaction, and that the courts can give no redress to those who are or suppose themselves injured by it. This application of the old rule, *caveat emptor*, does not seem objectionable. It is the duty of those who put their money into stocks to ascertain what they are buying, either for themselves or by the help of those whose business it is to know. The defect of our present arrangement is in the lack of proper publicity. Every company which holds a charter or issues stock or bonds in any State, should be obliged to make the fullest statement of its affairs, and of every great stock transaction in which it engages. The public has a right to demand this for its own protection; and the honest companies, which are the majority, would find it serve equally for their protection through the rapid suppression of those which are fraudulent. It is not too much liberty which makes

corporations so dangerous to investors. It is their practice of doing nearly everything in the dark,—a practice in which the good companies countenance the bad.

We always supposed that the Democratic harmony at Buffalo was like the reconciliation between the two Highland chiefs, one of whom was believed to be dying: "Remember, MACALESTER, that all this counts for nothing, if I get well again!" The three factions from New York City hardly had returned from the convention when their quarrels broke out afresh, each demanding more than the others would concede in the division of the municipal nominations to offices. Bitter speeches and surly resolutions are flying about as vigorously as ever, and now a fourth faction, the Independent Democracy, has arisen under the leadership of Sheriff O'BRIEN, and threatens to put into the field a ticket of its own in the interest of reform. All this confusion was caused by the failure of the State Committee to persist in its decision that the County Democracy was the regular organization. That decision threatened some immediate difficulties, but it was the only means to a permanent adjustment. If these quarrels result in giving the city government to the Republicans, Democratic prospects for 1884 will be none the brighter for the policy which sacrifices principles to harmony by making terms with Mr. JOHN KELLY.

THE demand for more severe legislation in regard to the Utah difficulty continues in some quarters. Our bright contemporary, *The Inter-Ocean* of Denver, is especially zealous for an onward movement against Mormonism. It is insisted that nothing has been effected by the exclusion of polygamous voters from the registration, that plural marriages are celebrated every week, that the rule excluding monogamists from high places in the Church is enforced more vigorously than ever, that the nominations to office are made by the Church leaders, and that the Mormon propaganda is carried forward with as much vigor and success as ever. It is claimed that the number of the Latter-Day Saints has increased by twenty-three per cent. within the year, by conversions among the poor whites of the South and of Europe! And it is said that while thousands of the Saints are polygamous, and twenty thousand young people are growing up in Utah who must maintain the lawfulness of polygamy or confess their own illegitimacy, it is not to be expected that such mild and cautious legislation as the EDMUNDS Law will cure the evil.

The first fault of all this talk is its indefiniteness. What further steps ought the Government to take? What measures stronger than the EDMUNDS Law can be carried through a Congress with a Democratic majority in the House? How is it to avoid violating the amendment to the Constitution which forbids Congress to pass laws restraining the free exercise of religion?

We are quite agreed that the EDMUNDS Law is only a beginning of what needs to be done. But we think that this beginning is all that we can effect through the agency of government. The resources of civilization, however, are not exhausted by a piece of legislation. A moral and religious crusade upon Mormonism, conducted with all the energies and the resources of the American people, enlisting not only churches, Sunday schools and mission societies, but every kind of agency that can be brought to bear, is the next thing in order. The press, the school, the rostrum, the pulpit, should concentrate their fire upon the system until there be made an utter end of it. The scanty missionary efforts already made have been successful enough to show that this is the way to conduct the attack. It surely is a poor sort of Christian civilization that has to rely upon the law-book and the soldier to suppress a great moral nuisance.

THE most interesting question raised in the sessions of the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was that embodied in the motion to substitute the words, "Holy Catholic," for the words, "Protestant Episcopal," on the title-page of the Church's prayer-book. Although this was voted down in the lower house by more than three to one, it would be a mistake to suppose that a great part of the convention would not be glad to be rid of the words whose removal was thus refused. A large and growing party in the Episcopal Church regard it as the only body besides the Roman Catholic and the Greek Churches which has any rightful claim to be called a Church. They have no other name for the other denominations than "sects." Many of them repudiate the name, "Protestant," and deny that the Reformation affected seriously their ecclesiastical and doctrinal tradition. But to designate themselves as "the Holy Catholic Church" would be to deny a

Church character to the Roman Catholic Church also, although that possesses all that High Churchmen regard as essential to a Church, and was established within our present national boundaries long before the English settlers transplanted hither their Church of England. "Anglo-Catholic" would be a more exact designation according to High Church views; but it would not go down in America.

THE uneventful annals of the Netherlands have had their monotony interrupted by a shift of political parties. For many years past, the Liberals of Holland have been carrying out a policy in church and schools which looked to the acceptance of the vague and negative theology of the modern school—SCHOLTEN, KUENEN, etc.,—as the official creed of the country. The wishes of congregations for orthodox pastors have been overborne; the public universities have been manned with a view to turning out radical theologians; the State schools have been secularized by the exclusion of all religious teaching. To a majority of the Dutch people, these changes were most offensive. They have not parted with their old Protestant faith; on the contrary, there has been a great revival of interest in theology, begun by the poet BILDERDIJK and the converted Jew, DA COSTA. But the distribution of representatives was so unfair that a minority of voters chose the majority of the national Parliament. At the recent election, the orthodox Protestants and the Roman Catholics combined their forces and succeeded in driving the Liberals from power. The cable despatches took no notice of the event, and the news-mongers generally represent it as a victory of obscurantism and ignorance over enlightenment and progress. To us it seems simply the NEMESIS which has followed a gross abuse of power.

THE quarrel between King OSCAR and the Norwegian *Storting* has reached the point of an impeachment of the King's Ministers. The Norwegian Liberals claim that the Ministers are responsible to Parliament, and that when its confidence is refused they must resign. Yet the King persists in keeping a Conservative Ministry in the face of an overwhelming Liberal majority. Impeachment, therefore, is in this case but the *dernier ressort* to get rid of people who should have gone out more peaceably.

NEGOTIATIONS between France and China about Tonquin, varied with reports of military operations in Tonquin in which the French are always victorious, continue to form part of the daily despatches from Europe. A professional boundary-drawer, a class of experts recently developed in Europe, would be required to follow the details of the various proposals and counter-proposals. The only thing clear is that China seems to prefer delay to any speedy settlement that she can secure. It is true that she has nothing to gain and much to lose by a delay which enables France to reinforce her scanty army in Tonquin; but Orientals always prefer to put off the inevitable to the last moment. They have the temper of Mr. BROWNING'S rejected lover, who asks as a last favor that she ride with him once more:

"I and my mistress, side by side,
Shall be together, breathe and ride,
So one day more I am deified.
Who knows but the world may end to-night?"

WHEN a Frenchman really tries to be stupid, he can surpass the rest of mankind. The French expedition to Madagascar, as all the world knew, was certain to excite the susceptibility of that part of the English public which is interested in foreign missions. Ordinary prudence would have suggested the utmost tact and delicacy on the part of its responsible leaders in all their dealings with English missionaries. Instead of this, Admiral PIERRE showed the greatest anxiety to insult everything English,—the English flag, English consuls, English residents, and, above all, English missionaries. He selected Tamatave, it would seem, because it was the centre of English interests in the island, and opened fire upon it without the usual sixty hours' notice demanded by international law in the interest of non-combatants. Mr. SHAW, the English missionary resident for twelve years at Tamatave, seems to have been selected as an especial object of offence. To save his house from outrage and plunder, he offered to quarter a French picket in it. The house was plundered first, and then used to quarter the picket. The contents of his medicine-chest were taken as evidence that he was conspiring to poison the French troops. He was locked up in a French ironclad without explanations,

was denied leave to write even to his wife, and was warned that he would be shot, if he made the least effort to communicate with the outside world. In the place of his confinement the heat was overpowering, being on the lowest of the three decks,—“out of consideration for his comfort,” the Admiral said. It was so dark that he could not read his Bible, except for a few hours at midday, and all other books were refused him. When his wife called upon the Admiral, she was received with the brutal rudeness of which Frenchmen are so capable, and was refused any intelligence that would set her at ease about her husband. Mr. SHAW claims ten thousand pounds sterling damages, and the French Government has found it necessary to enter upon the discussion of this claim with the authorities in Downing Street. The London Missionary Society is seconding his complaints with its utmost influence.

[See “*News Summary*,” page 13.]

HAS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY “DRY ROT”?

THE old Federal party and later the Whig party closed their careers by the process of “dry rot.” It is not plain as yet whether the same process is not at work upon the Republican party and bringing about a similar close for it.

The defeat in Ohio on a very large vote, with the Republicans fairly united and the Democrats considerably distracted, comes about, as is easily seen, by the fact that the prohibitory question intruded itself and forced all other questions aside. On this basis in a State like Ohio Republican defeat is inevitable; for the party majority has been small, and there are many Republicans, especially in the cities, who not only do not accept Prohibition, but like and use liquor, and mean to so continue. In Iowa the feeling is so much stronger against liquor, and the Republican majority is naturally so great, that the result is different; but as to the general subject it proves nothing, for the great national contests which determine the rise and fall, the emergence and obscuration, of parties, are determined by the result in close States like Ohio.

But why does Prohibition over-ride all other issues in Ohio? Because practically other issues are feebly raised, and therefore little cared for. And this is the natural outcome of a party afflicted with “dry rot.” It has no vigor; it therefore has no vigorous policy. A party which does not particularly desire anything, or urge anything, or propose anything, is taken at its word by the mass of the people. If it does not cover the ground with its crops, other seed will be sown, even in its own fields. Prohibition absorbs the attention of Ohio, because nothing else claimed attention. We are not saying here that this was good or ill; we are not complaining of it; we simply state the fact, and draw the plain inference that unless a national party stands upon vital national principles and proposes great national measures it will be pushed aside by local and non-political questions, and will be swept away as incapable and dry-rotten.

The Republican party has had certain political forces within the past few years that were very strong. The organization of the GRANT men, with all their audacity, energy and ability, was enormously strong. The enthusiasm inspired by the nomination of a man like GARFIELD, with the hopes it raised of better and higher politics, was a still greater force. But neither of these survive. One was intolerable. It would have led to intolerable results. The other perished untimely and deplorably. What has taken the place of them? We have not the force of the GRANT men nor the hopefulness of the GARFIELD reawakening. Simply, we have nothing. The party has stopped marching. It can scarcely guard its camp. It loses Ohio under circumstances that create anxiety lest it cannot regain that State.

It is apparent to everyone that in the national field nothing is now so important and so exigent as questions of finance. The whole subject is again open. The system of taxes, the tariff, the internal revenue, the debt payment, the foundations of the bank circulation, the use of the surplus, the coinage of silver,—all these are parts of the great questions that are now brought definitely to the front. And yet how does the Republican party deal with them? Can anyone say it deals strongly? Has it a vigorous policy. Does it demand the attention of the country in regard to them?

How, then, as to administrative reform? What becomes of the policy outlined in the recent act of Congress? Is it effectively supported? Is it vigorously carried out? Is the Administration breathing the breath of life into it, and making it answer in reality the purposes for which it was intended? This furnishes a second subject upon which the Republican

party ought to be in earnest. It has many members, who feel deeply about the reform of the public service, who do not take a deep interest in the questions of finance, or do not sympathize closely with the party's relations to the tariff question.

Still, again, as to Southern education, and education generally, is there life or purpose in the Republican ranks? We have seen within a fortnight a leading Republican newspaper of New England questioning the value of education as a means to intelligent citizenship, and endeavoring to prove its case by citing the example of Massachusetts in electing General BUTLER Governor? The same journal has opposed and ridiculed the movement to promote education in the South by national measures. It chooses to reject the opportunity of allying the progressive elements of the Northern States with the same elements in the South. It furnishes, in fact, an evidence, of which there are too many, that some of those who assume to speak for the Republican party, and are most confident and loud in their speech, are blind to the situation and afflicted with that same “dry rot” that fell upon the old parties.

In politics as in life the paralytic and incapable perish. It is only those parties that serve a purpose and prove their capacity for use, good or bad, that can maintain an existence. If the Republican organization is to live, and to carry another Presidential election, it must demonstrate its ability to deal with the great national questions that are demanding attention. If it has no such ability,—if it is decrepit, and foolish, and incapable,—its further history can be speedily written.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE presence of the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in our city is not a matter of interest only to the members of this religious body. Every student of our national and social make-up, and of the intellectual movements of our age, must be interested to observe the workings of an assembly which represents so much of the wealth, the culture and the social force of the country.

The Protestant Episcopal Church was the first Protestant body that planted itself on this continent. Since 1607, not a Sunday has passed without the repetition of its beautiful ritual in the ears of American congregations. Through the whole colonial period, it enjoyed the exclusive favor of the Government in some colonies, and it was free to propagate itself in all, after a time of exclusion from Connecticut and Massachusetts. It had behind it the wealth and prestige of the mother Church of England, expressed in the active support received from her missionary societies. It would not be a matter of surprise if this Church stood to-day at the head of all the Protestant bodies in America in point of numbers, wealth and influence. But for a great variety of reasons it has not been able to take this place. Religious bodies which secured no foothold until a much later time, and enjoyed none of its special advantages in public patronage,—Baptists, Presbyterians, Lutherans and Methodists,—have spread themselves more extensively over the land, and have been much more aggressive in the work of redeeming the reckless elements of society from a life of vice, of diffusing religious knowledge, and of keeping up the tradition of liberal education among a utilitarian people.

Of late years, however, the Episcopal Church has been making remarkable progress, although by no means at a rate that justifies the hope or fear that this rod will swallow up the others. In point of numerical strength and of social importance, it occupies a far higher place than in the opening decades of the century. This change, we believe, may be traced to the influence of what is called the “Oxford movement,” which began exactly fifty years ago with JOHN KEBLE's sermon on national apostasy, preached July 14th, 1833, and whose force is still far from being spent or exhausted. To a large number of Episcopalians,—perhaps to a majority of both the clergy and the laity,—the teachings of that movement were extremely offensive when first heard on our side of the Atlantic. The claim that the Episcopalian body alone possessed the marks of a properly-organized Church, had hardly been heard in the previous decade. The way in which the preface to the American prayer-book spoke of “other denominations” implied anything but the assumption that the Episcopal Church differed generically from the other Churches of America. And mingled with the dislike of the Oxford doctrines, as having an affinity with those of the Roman Catholic Church, was the fear that these new claims would prove injurious to the Church itself, as driving away some and repelling others by their appearance of intolerant exclusiveness. But their fears have not been realized, as, indeed, might have been expected by those who have studied the way

in which such claims affect the public mind. It is not by modesty and tolerance that religious bodies effect the most rapid advances. It is when they make much of themselves and "take high ground" that they begin to attract attention. A Church which counts itself but one among many seems to disclaim any special right to be heard. A Church which puts itself forward as the one true fold, and hands over all outsiders to "the uncovenanted mercies of GOD," arouses those who wish before all things to be on the safe side in these matters, and to take the fewest risks possible. It appeals, indeed, to the instinct of prudence which is in every man, although it is not allowed by the best men to govern them in such matters. So long as the Society of Friends reckoned themselves "the elect seed," and treated the rest of Christendom as "Babel" and as "the world," they grew and prospered. It was when sectarian zeal decayed, and it was recognized that true Christians were found elsewhere, and that other religious bodies were rendering service in the cause of light, that the Society began to lose ground.

But the Oxford movement had better claims to attention than its exclusiveness. It coincided with some of the profoundest tendencies in the intellectual movement of the age. These fifty years past have been years of æsthetic development, both sacred and secular. From a thousand directions, but especially from the romantic movement in art and literature, have come currents which have carried the English and American people away from their old anchorage of indifference to the beautiful. The love of beauty, the sense of its close relation to truth and goodness, the feeling that the beauty of holiness is a thing which deserves expression in beautiful churches, graceful rites and appropriate surroundings,—these have become a force in the religious life of our age which is felt more or less in nearly every religious body in the country. But it is to the Episcopal Church, since the Oxford movement awakened her to a sense of her own vocation in this regard, that this current has set the strongest. For in this Church there has been the largest recognition of this principle, both in the inheritance of forms and usages from the Church of the Middle Ages, and in the extension of this inheritance by the fresh adoption of congenial elements into her system. "The gate called Beautiful" is a favorite gate of the Temple in these days, and its keepers have prospered by its popularity.

The Oxford movement has helped the Episcopal Church also by co-operating with the awakening of the historical spirit in modern times. The notion that the Christian Church may be made up afresh out of a score of New Testament texts on any fine morning is not one which is extinct in either England or America. We still have plenty of good people who think we may turn our backs upon all that the ages of Christian growth and experience have transmitted to us, and take a fresh departure without incurring any serious loss. But this is an idea which possesses no attraction for truly educated and thoughtful people; nor is it one that can plead the sanction of the Protestant Reformers. CALVIN and KNOX, as well as LUTHER and CRANMER, rejected the notion that they had nothing to learn from history as embodied in the church as it came to them,—everything from the letter of the New Testament. They were church-reformers, not church-makers. The Episcopal Church has profited most by this feeling for the historical, because of the prominence she gives to the primitive creeds and hymns in her worship, by her use of devotional forms of high antiquity, and by her retention of offices and titles which carry us back to the threshold of the apostolic age.

But the Oxford or High Church tendency has not been the only one which has helped to extend her popularity during the half-century. Another has been her faithfulness beyond other Churches to some of the ideas of the Protestant Reformation. One of the innovations of the Reformation was the introduction of "common prayer," which removed the separation which exists in the service of the mass between the public prayers in an unknown tongue and the private devotions of the individual worshipper. Nearly all the Protestant Churches, notably that of Scotland, established a liturgic worship in which the people took some audible part. The Episcopal Church alone has preserved this witness of the priesthood of all believers. Again, the Churches of the Reformation adopted an educational method in the reception of baptized members to full communion. It was taken for granted that "in the judgment of charity" all such were elect vessels, and were to be received into the Church upon evidence of an orderly life and upon adequate religious instruction. This principle lies embedded in the law of several of these Churches, notably in that of the Presbyterian Church. But in most it has been superseded by the idea of conscious conversion, adopted from

the Anabaptists by the extreme Puritan party, and now generally current among "Evangelical Protestants." With this idea has come the dependence upon "seasons of special religious interest," or revivals, to gather into the communicant membership those who are already members by baptism,—to float them by the high waters of excitement over an artificial barrier which never should have been erected to impede their entrance. The Episcopal Church through its order of "confirmation" has remained faithful to the old ideas and methods of the Reformation. It has placed its dependence not upon extraordinary but upon ordinary dispensations, and has looked for the blessings of grace to come upon all who put themselves in the way of blessing. And the growing feeling of the educated world favors this as the best and most reasonable method. As ISAAC TAYLOR says, it seems to assume a corporate responsibility for its membership, to take for granted their salvation as a body, to fish with the net of CHRIST'S parables, rather than the hook and line of modern method.

In our next we may have occasion to speak of some traits which constitute the other side of the picture.

WEEKLY NOTES.

A WRITER in *The Weekly Times* (London,) suggests that while Free Trade is a very good doctrine there are exceptions to it which England might make to her own advantage: "We spend about thirty millions a year in keeping our army and navy in a state of efficiency, on the presumption that one day or other we may again be at war with some European power. In peace we allow our private traders to supply our possible enemies with ironclads, torpedo-boats, guns, rifles, shells, and all the paraphernalia of war. . . . At the present moment, Chiswick is literally supplying the world, from China to Peru, with swift torpedo-boats, and in the event of a war many a proud British ironclad and her gallant crew may be sent to the bottom by some of these diabolical little launches of our own building." But England would gain nothing by imposing, as this writer suggests, a heavy export duty on war materials and ships of war. The only effect would be to transfer the business to the Continent and to America, both being ready to furnish all the world with instruments of slaughter, in case England should refuse to do so. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that England has any special advantages in the possession of better inventions or facilities in this business. In some respects, she is surpassed by all her rivals, and she has lost large orders of late years through the greater excellence of American rifles and their equal cheapness with her own.

THE weather of the week up to this writing has been of the finest that the American autumn, famous for its soft and sunny days, affords us. The lover of colors should lose no time now in seeing the woods. In all directions, the forest, hill-sides and valleys are ablaze in brilliant hues.

SINCE our recent comments on the reduction in price of some of the New York newspapers, the *Herald*, without announcement in advance, has come down from three cents to two, and in this city the *Press* has taken the same step in the same manner. The real question is whether, for such journals as the *Herald* and *Times*, two cents is enough. The latter already shows signs of a cheaper era by using a less satisfactory grade of paper than formerly. The *Press* has a different and somewhat peculiar field; it may very probably be found by the increase in its circulation that it has proceeded wisely.

THE death of the Comte de CHAMBORD has caused a serious collapse in the ranks of the Monarchist newspapers of France. His particular organ, the *Union*, closely followed his demise with its own, and throughout France generally there have been other similar withdrawals from the field of action. Two prominent instances were the *Gazette d'Auvergne* and the *Petit Bourbon*, provincial journals which lasted only eighteen days longer than their patron. All of them were extensively subsidized, and they have lost, not merely the force of the Legitimist movement,—whatever, little or much, it may have been,—but the actual withdrawal of the ready cash that enabled them to pay their printers and paper-makers. The *Union* seriously persisted in advocating the doctrine of a monarchy founded on divine right. It was written by a corps of talented people, but it had a very small circulation and must have been very expensive to maintain. But the purse of the Legitimist claimant was deep and well filled, and he left so large an estate behind him that it is plain the sums he spent in newspaper subsidies did not severely tax his resources.

THE proposal to exhume SHAKESPEARE'S remains excited "general indignation," some of the English newspapers say, "and the mayor of Stratford-on-Avon states that he received an enormous mass of letters thanking him for the opposition which the town council offered to the scheme." But the proposal seems to be effectually laid to rest, for the present, at least, by a resolution passed by the council on the 2d inst., to the effect that there should be no exhumation. Apart from the sound

and fury of the disputes over the matter, there seem to be three material points at issue: First, what is the use of the proposed examination of the remains? Second, what consideration should be given to the denunciation in the famous epitaph upon the tomb? Third, even admitting the conclusive character of the epitaph as against a removal of the remains, does it forbid such an examination as was proposed?

To these questions the answers of most serious-minded students of SHAKESPEARE would probably be such as to justify the examination. In the interest of a greater knowledge of the man and his works, it would be worth while to have the skull compared with the busts and pictures which we have representing it. The epitaph, it may be, was written by the poet himself, and very probably by some other person; but even if the utmost regard be given it there is no good reason to assume that it properly forbids a mere examination of the tomb. The whole business forms a curious episode in the Shakespearean annals, and a volume has been made upon it by a well-known English scholar, Dr. C. M. INGLEBY, a life trustee of the SHAKESPEARE birth-place. He favors (or did, prior to the recent decision,) the exploration that was proposed, and the vicar of Stratford, Rev. Mr. ARBUTHNOT, endorsed his motion. But the mayor and town council interpose their veto.

A VERY ELABORATE REPORT upon the physical features of the country from Atlanta, Georgia, across Alabama and Mississippi to the river at Greenville, a point seventy-five miles above Vicksburg, has been made by Professor JOHN L. CAMPBELL and Dr. W. H. RUFFNER, the latter gentleman well known as former Superintendent of Public Schools in Virginia. The route described is that of a proposed railway, the Georgia Pacific, but the details given concerning the geology, mineralogy, climate, forests, soils, productions, etc., form a very interesting contribution to the stock of knowledge concerning this portion of the Gulf States. We quote a paragraph in relation to "social condition" as follows:

"The Governments of these States [Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi,] are now well administered. Social order is good. The white and black are at peace. All the best institutions of society are here. There is a large class of people of intelligence and refinement. The acerbities of the past and sectional prejudices are fast passing away, and every encouragement is given to immigration, capital and enterprise, all of which are now rapidly flowing into these States."

THE CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS.

DOUBTLESS there are a great many Americans who scarcely know what is meant by an "Americanist," and still less of what is done at a congress of such people. As distinguished from an American, an Americanist is a person of any nation who prominently interests himself in the study of subjects relating to America. It is a good word, with sufficient sanction to warrant its general adoption. There are many Americanists in Europe, and it is gratifying to know that their number is growing. In 1875, a gathering of them took place at Nancy, France, and organized the *Congrès International des Americanistes*, which has assembled by adjournment every two years since that date,—once each at Brussels, Luxembourg, Madrid and Copenhagen.

The subjects discussed at these meetings cover a wide range of studies, and are classified under the history, the geology, the archaeology, the anthropology, the ethnology, the linguistics and the palæogeography of the New World. It will be conceded that with all these for its themes there is no danger of the Congress being "gravelled for lack of matter."

This year, the session began at Copenhagen on August 21st. It was opened with all due formality in the magnificent hall of the University, in the presence of the King, the royal family, the Princess of Wales (then on a visit to her parents), the chief ministers of State, and many distinguished visitors and citizens. Official delegates were present from the Governments of Denmark, France, Belgium, Spain and Italy, and from learned societies in Germany, Colombia, and the United States, though we regret to say that our own country had only one representative at any time during the Congress.

The opening session was presided over by the eminent archaeologist, Professor Worsaae, who delivered the address of welcome. He referred to the close relations which Scandinavia and Denmark had maintained for nearly a thousand years with Iceland, Greenland, and Northern America, described some of the voyages of the Northmen, and called attention to a model of one of their ancient ships which was exhibited in the hall. He was followed by M. Fabie (the delegate from Spain), M. Lucien Adam (from France), and M. Anatole Bamps (from Belgium). The address of the latter gave a brief but masterly sketch of the evidence of the existence of palæolithic man in America, and asked the especial attention of the Congress to this subject. Not only, said the speaker, is the testimony now ample that man existed in America at the close of the glacial epoch, but we are even justified in saying that from a comparison of similar discoveries in the two hemispheres the human race appears to have occupied America at an epoch anterior to any of which we have yet evidence in Asia or Europe.

At the session of the following day, the same topic was brought up by M. Lütken, who described the human remains found in caverns in Brazil by the late Dr. Lund. They were intimately associated with the

bones of extinct animals, and gave proof of a high antiquity. M. Reiss, of Berlin, described similar results from his own researches in Brazil and in Buenos Ayres.

A variety of new materials for the history of Columbus's voyages was epitomized by M. Herrera, who has collected a mass of unexpected information from unpublished documents in Spain. Thus, contrary to what has been often stated, he shows that Columbus actually landed on the mainland of the continent at a number of points.

During the second day, two papers were presented in English. One was by M. Löffler, on the discovery of Vinland by the ancient Scandinavians. He refuted the opinion of the historian Bancroft that the Icelandic *sagas* are without historical value, and argued that Vinland should be located as far south as the State of Virginia. The other paper was by Dr. Brinton, of Philadelphia, one of the vice-presidents of the Congress and the only delegate from the United States. It was a sketch of the literature by native authors in the aboriginal tongues of America.

Another paper in English was read the following day by M. Steensrup. The subject was the ruins of ancient European colonies which are discovered in unexpected spots in Greenland. No record of these settlements remain beyond obscure allusions in the *sagas*, which have been called in question. But it is evident that a much larger population once existed in that inclement country than at present, and that the references in the *sagas* are quite trustworthy.

On the 23d, a valuable communication was received from Baron Nordenskjöld. The celebrated navigator had directed that each member of the Congress should be presented with an engraved *fac-simile* of a map dating from before the year 1482, on which was represented Greenland and perhaps some outline of the northern portion of the continent. For various reasons, he argued that this map was the production of an Italian who had visited the Faroë Islands. This chart and the subject in general were ably discussed at a later hour by M. Steensrup and Admiral Irminger, who threw much light on the origin of the celebrated "map of Zeno." The extensive voyages through the Northwestern waters by the Northmen were further proved in an excellent paper by M. Brynjulfson. He recited an Icelandic poem of about the year 1100, which describes what is now known as Melville Bay, and quoted a letter still extant of a priest, giving a narrative of his voyage in 1266 as far as what is now Smith's Sound. The descriptions of localities in it are so accurate that they can be readily identified.

How it happened that the really extensive geographical knowledge and profitable fisheries, colonies and commercial relations which the Northmen established with Greenland and vicinity between A. D. 1000 and 1450 became neglected and at last forgotten by themselves, was satisfactorily explained in a long and learned memoir by M. Valdemar Schmidt.

In the domain of archaeology, two well-prepared papers on native American ceramics were presented by MM. Bamps and Rada. The former announced the important fact that all varieties and colors of American pottery, from the elaborate workmanship of Peru to the rude efforts of the hunting tribes, are invariably of one uniform *pâte*, not of several of different colors or consistencies. Whatever differences there may be are due to the mixing of the clay, to the burning, to external coloring, or other such extrinsic treatment. The decoration of native pottery, as well as the theory of aboriginal ornamentation in general, was discussed in an entertaining paper by M. Stolpe.

It has long been known that various savage tribes perform an operation on the skull similar to that called by surgeons "trephining." The occurrence of this in several American nations was described by M. de Baye.

The changes of level in the different parts of the American continent, and their effect on population, were shown by M. Vera, who brought together many striking facts to illustrate the vast geologic oscillations which are in progress.

In American linguistics, the principal contributions were a learned paper by Dr. Rink on the Esquimau tongue, and some remarks on the Kiché and Timucua by other members. The question of the decipherment of the mysterious hieroglyphs of Yucatan was broached, but it was agreed that little progress had been made in this attractive branch of archaeology.

One gratifying fact must be recorded to the credit of those who assisted in this Congress. So many antiquaries have made themselves and their study ridiculous by absurd theories, that one always has a dread that this fate will overtake an assemblage of the kind. To be sure, there were a few threatening symptoms of such an outbreak. The Celtomaniac was heard from who wanted to identify some American language with the Welsh, the ancient Atlantis was not wholly submerged out of sight, and the missionary journey of the Apostle St. Thomas to Mexico in A. D. 50 would come up for a little while; but the good sense of the majority soon suppressed these wasters of time.

The occasion was a fine one for practice in languages. The Congress has no official tongue, and though most of the proceedings were in French the papers and debates were alternately in that language and in German, English, Spanish and Danish. The sessions closed with an excursion in the picturesque landscapes around Copenhagen, and it is safe to say that every member of the body returned to his home enriched with information on the subject of his studies, and with a sentiment of warm friendliness to the hospitable and intelligent Danish people.

The next meeting of the Congress will be at Turin, in 1885.

D. G. B.

GERMANTOWN.

THE beginning of German immigration into this country has been duly commemorated within the week by parades, meetings, addresses, etc., in this and other cities. That beginning was the arrival at Philadelphia, on the 6th of October, 1683, of the "Concord," a ship of five hundred tons' burthen that had sailed from London on the 24th of July preceding. The "Concord" brought to the American shores the first party of German settlers in this country, the advance-guard of that enormous body from the Teutonic lands which has been and still is moving hither. The German party on this little vessel consisted of thirty-three persons,—thirteen men with their families,—who were mostly if not all from Crefeld, a city of the Lower Rhine, near the borders of Holland. These immigrants came through the personal influence of William Penn. He had been through the Rhine country in 1677, when plans of an American colony had begun to form in his mind, and had established friendly relations with many of the pious and frugal people who dwelt there. The party on the "Concord" included three Op den Graeffs (Abraham, Derick and Herman), Lenart Arets, Willem Streppers, Thones Kunders, Reynier Tyson, Jan Seimens, Jan Lensen, Peter Keurlis, Johannes Bleikers, Jan Lucken, and Abraham Tunes, with twenty women and children. Many of them were related by blood or by marriage; the Op den Graeffs were brothers, the wives of Kunders and Arets were sisters, and there were numerous other relationships among them.

It was this party that formed the settlement where now is the extensive, populous and wealthy suburb of Philadelphia called Germantown. As we have already said, they were the first body of Germans who had come, though a single immigrant from higher up the Rhine, Francis Daniel Pastorius, of Frankfurt, had reached Philadelphia, accompanied by his four servants, a month and a half earlier,—August 20th, 1683. Their settlement at Germantown was a unique colony. They were quiet, pious, conscientious, industrious people, precisely such as Penn desired to have, and as were the appropriate recruits for his undertaking. Their religious convictions in Germany were doubtless those of Mennonites; but they were so closely related in all practical respects to the Quakers that it has been difficult to draw the line showing precisely what they were. In this country, however, all ultimately became Quakers, with the exception of Jan Lensen, and it was from their meeting held at Germantown that issued on April 18th, 1688, the famous representation of the evils of African slavery, addressed to "ye Monthly Meeting held at Rigert Worrell's." It was signed by Pastorius, Derick and Abraham op den Graeff, and Gerret Hendricks, and was undoubtedly the first formulation in America of the feeling of opposition to the holding of slaves. Whittier says:

"At last Pastorius bore
Their warning message to the church's door
In God's name; and the heaven of the word
Wrought ever after in the souls who heard,
And a dead conscience in its grave-clothes stirred
To troubled life. . . .
And lo! the fulness of the time has come,
And over all the exile's Western home,
From sea to sea, the flowers of freedom bloom!
And joy-bells ring and silver trumpets blow;
But not for thee, Pastorius! Even so
The world forgets, but the wise angels know."

It must be admitted that the early Germantowners were not precisely typical of the later great wave of German immigration. This, when it began to flow freely into Pennsylvania about 1730, included a large proportion of Lutherans and German Reformed people, who were peaceful people, but not of the peace sects. And in modern times it has been made up in great part of Catholic Germans on the one hand, and on the other of that free-thinking, creed-despising element whose want of religious feeling is in particular contrast to the very strong convictions and deep piety that characterized the first colony. And, while it is true that the thirty-three on the "Concord" had been dwellers in the German and not in the Low Dutch country, they yet lived so close to the Holland borders that in their names, blood, habits and associations they were more closely identified with the Dutch of the sea provinces than with the Germans along the higher reaches of the Rhine.

But we do not seek to disunite the event from its commemoration. So much that was worthy of remembrance lay in the early Germantown that the warmth and enthusiasm of the celebration two centuries after the landing of the "Concord" is justified in all respects. And it is a new honor to Pennsylvania and its founder that what is best in the citizenship which Germany gives to America had its beginnings in the immigration which Penn invited, organized and led, its hopes surmounting its fears in the confidence which the Quaker philanthropist inspired.

TRAINING-SCHOOLS FOR NURSES.

PHILADELPHIA is *par excellence* the home of the trained nurse. Eight years before Pastor Theodore Flidner established his institution at Kaiserswerth-on-the-Rhine, in 1836, the quiet Quakers of this city had already founded the Philadelphia Lying-In Charity and Nurse School, in which the first systematic and continuous public instruction in the art of nursing was and still is given. The seed and the crop, the instruction and the nurse, were very different from those of to-day; but they

were the harbingers of better things to come. In 1861, the Woman's Hospital of this city established the next of these training-schools,—a school that wider and more thorough later knowledge has made still more efficient by a course of training as complete as is found anywhere in the country.

In 1873, largely from experience during the civil war and the different sentiments that had arisen as to nursing, came the sudden impulse in the work that led to the establishment of similar and well-equipped schools in New York, New Haven, and elsewhere, so that now, as stated in an excellent little volume on the subject lately published by Dr. W. G. Thompson ("Training-Schools for Nurses." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons), there are twenty-two such schools in this country, of each of which he gives a brief sketch as well as an excellent review of the general subject.

These "different sentiments" relate to the status and the functions of the nurses, as well as to the necessity of their employment. Formerly, the different members of the family in turn did the nursing, the brunt of it falling on the wife and mother, who at the same time had to "run" the household, with all that such a duty implies. But it has happily become a somewhat general conviction that good nursing in severe illness is incompatible with other duties, and, above all, that training is better than affection, however deep and strong. Nursing is an art to be acquired by instruction and systematically-guided experience, and not simply by rule of thumb or in-born knack. The nurse must be the lieutenant of the doctor, knowing the meaning of symptoms he should be made acquainted with; must be equal to emergencies arising during his absence; must know how to use the thermometer and the catheter; how to change clothes, and bed clothes and dressings; how to give medicines, baths, rubbings; how to cook; how to care for room and patient in such a multitude of details that the nurse of thirty or even twenty years ago, much more the untrained mother of a family, would be utterly incompetent to do. Moreover, the nurse of earlier days was simply an extra servant, with neither pay nor status above other servants, and too often with all their rudeness and unwelcome though honest ignorance, hired as a necessity and banished as a nuisance as soon as the occasion was happily past. Now the nurse is a skilled laborer, and oftentimes a lady by birth, manners and education. She has brains to direct her well-planned and deftly-executed work. She is as agreeable in convalescence as she was efficient during the direst need. The more she is a true lady, the better she will understand that the care of the sick involves disagreeable duties which will be done cheerfully and thoroughly, and not relegated to servants as menial work. Whoever has once had a thoroughly-trained nurse in his family, and experienced the accompanying restful blessings, will never be satisfied with aught else.

We are glad to see that still further extension of the system is being urged in this city. The supply of trained nurses is utterly inadequate to meet the demand. We need thrice as many as we now have. We are glad, therefore, to join heartily in commending the plan for a training-school in the Philadelphia Hospital. Not only will it elevate immensely the standard of nursing in that institution, but it will supply the general public with more good nurses.

One thing also can be done there that has never yet been done,—the training of male nurses. Women nurses must, of course, always be by far the most numerous; but there is a crying need for trained male nurses for precisely similar reasons as in the case of women, and we trust that in planning this school this feature will not be forgotten. Professor Gross has also urged lately in the *Medical News* the establishment of training-schools in each country town, and has sketched a brief plan for their conduct,—eminently a practical and valuable step in the right direction. To supplement all of this work, and to facilitate the instant engagement of nurses without the former tedious search of hours and days, in Boston and Philadelphia there have been established "directories for nurses," where those seeking good nurses may always obtain them. In this city the directory is under the auspices of the College of Physicians, and in the year and a half since its establishment has amply vindicated its usefulness and is an established success. We commend our readers to it, assured that they will find its advantages even beyond their anticipations. Especially is this the case in emergencies, such as accident, sudden illness, sickness at summer resorts, and the like.

THE PONIES OF CHINCOTEAGUE.

THE island of Chincoteague, Virginia, owes its reputation as much to the annual "penning" of its ponies as to the size and flavor of its oysters and the extent of its oyster beds. The origin of the now famous Chincoteague pony has never to the knowledge of the writer been definitely ascertained, though he has made the subject a matter of some research for considerable time, without arriving at anything approximating a satisfactory result. There are many theories, it is true, among the natives as to where the diminutive creatures came from, which, like a great many of their traditions, are exceedingly shallow and evidently the outgrowth of a vivid imagination. According to one statement, ponies were first observed on the island by a party of hunters in 1778, and another that "captains of vessels sailing along the coast did see them trotting along the beach." Some credence may be given to the first statement, for those who make it have received it from previous generations, and are "native and to the manner born." But after a fruitless search we are constrained to let the pony's origin remain a mystery, and

tell what he looks like, how he lives, and how he has increased since the memorable storm of half a century ago which swept relentlessly over the island, devastating a great area of country and almost annihilating the pony.

In size, he is a trifle larger than the Shetland pony, and according to the testimony of those who have driven both breeds the power of endurance of the Chincoteague pony is much the greater, but the average speed is about the same. To see them in their wild state, with their rusty-looking and shaggy coats of curled hair, twisted manes and matted tails, one would not be favorably impressed with a desire to secure a pair as ornaments for a stable, or to make a fine dashing phaeton turnout. They are hardy, strong little creatures, roaming wild in the deep solitude of the forests, feeding on the salt in the marshes and herbage here and there along the beach.

The annual "pennings" take place about the middle of August, and before science and civilization had connected the island with the outside world, and brought its indolent and unsophisticated inhabitants into closer relationship with the intelligence and progressive enterprise, were made the occasion for the gathering together of the neighborhood for miles around,—men, women and children. It was a sort of general holiday, at which every person was supposed to enjoy absolute immunity from arrest and interruption. Whiskey and "pone bread" formed the staple diet of the people, and a feeling of general hilarity prevailed.

The herders are sent out a day or two in advance of the appointed time for branding to collect them in, and infuse a little vitality into the dilatory and contumacious members of the "dumb gang," as they are known in native parlance. They are driven into pens especially prepared for them, where the young colts are branded with the initials of the owner's name, and the older ones are sold. The branding process is frequently attended with many amusing and sometimes serious mishaps. The little pony, vicious and restless, will bite and kick, and resist the application of the hot iron or paint-brush, and sometimes the over-enthusiastic and uncautious darkey finds himself sprawling on the sand outside the paling. It not unfrequently happens that the pony has to be strapped down to accomplish the branding.

But in this day these "pennings" have lost much of their humor and originality. The people have taken a more sensible and practical turn, and although the occasion still draws about it a large concourse of people there is a respectable and business-like air about their conduct. The average price paid for "green" or wild ponies is seventy-five dollars, while some very fine ones command one hundred and fifty dollars. Mares are seldom sold, being kept for breeding purposes, as it was discovered some years since that the stock was rapidly degenerating. They are easily tamed, and when shorn and groomed properly present a really handsome appearance. They have of late years become very popular with the wealthy for beach and park driving.

PARIS LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

PARIS, September, 1883.

THE Parisians on their return from the seaside and the mountains ask, first of all, what pleasures are in store for them for the winter. In the way of new books, nothing remarkable has yet appeared, except some autobiographical notes by that eccentric and talented gentleman of letters, M. Barbey d'Aurevilly. These notes are entitled "Mémoires" (Rouveyre & Blond). Hachette & Co. are preparing for Christmas two splendid *éditions de luxe*,—Augustin Thierry's "Quatrième Recit des Temps Mérovingiens," with illustrations by the painter, Jean Paul Laurens; and an edition of Fr. Mistral's "Mireille," with illustrations by Burnand. The "Mireille" is to be published at one hundred and twenty dollars, and one hundred and fifty copies alone will be printed. Calmann Lévy will publish this autumn the "Mémoires" of M. de Rémusat, which will have a certain success. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the novelties of the season are to be a novel of M. Ludovic Halévy and a novel of M. Henri Rabusson, whose bold and elegant story, "Dans le Monde," had so much success last spring. The new volume of the final edition of Victor Hugo's works, "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," will contain some unpublished matter in the shape of the "Archipel de la Manche," in which Victor Hugo retraces the legends, history and customs of the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, where he passed eighteen years of exile. Hachette & Co. have begun a popular series of manuals relative to the industrial, commercial and agricultural professions. The first volume is "Comment On Construit une Maison," by Viollet-le-Duc, with sixty illustrations by the author.

In the artistic world the official *Salon* naturally absorbs all attention, and the season of auction sales at the Hotel Drouot has not yet begun. We may, however, expect some important sales of works by Troyon, Daubigny, Delacroix, and especially Corot. On the 1st of January, an interesting exhibition devoted to the eighteenth century will be opened in the galleries of the Rue de Seyr, and many of the great collectors will lend their treasures. In March will be opened an exhibition of the works of the late Edouard Manet, who had such a strong influence on the modern school of French painters. This exhibition, I presume, will be preliminary to a sale at the Hotel Drouot. The theatres are beginning to open. The great event hitherto has been the appearance of Mlle. Bernhardt in "Frou-Frou" at the Porte Saint-Martin. Mlle. Bernhardt appears likely to have great success, although some critics find that with her temperament of a *tragédienne* she has seriously modified the physiognomy of the piece, and in certain acts given it a violent and

almost melodramatic tone which is hardly compatible with the essentially elegant, delicate and refinedly frivolous nature of the heroine. At the *Opéra* this season, the first new work produced will be "Egmont," libretto by Albert Wolff and Milland, and music by Gaston Salvayre. The opera of "The Cid," by Dennery and Gallet, music by Massenet, will not be produced until the season of 1884-5.

The death of an excellent advocate and insignificant politician, M. Victor Lefranc, has left vacant a seat amongst the life Senators. A movement has been started in the press to offer this seat, irrespective of political considerations, to M. Renan. The Empire set the example of associating literary men in the higher Parliamentary assembly. Mérimée and Sainte-Beuve were both Senators without being politicians. Why, then, should not the Republic add to its army of politicians and statesmen some philosophers, some historians, and even some poets, and, were it only out of national coquetry, relieve the immense platitude of the political world by the addition of a grain of genius?

THEODORE CHILD.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL REVENUES.

THE question what financial legislation shall be adopted by the next Congress, agitates many organs of public opinion. The need for some intelligent and effective dealing with the revenues and the surplus is now universally admitted. But what? We copy here from the *Philadelphia Record*, an Independent Democratic journal, actively opposing Protection. It says:

"The question, then, is: 'How shall this surplus be reduced?' Not by repealing the taxes on whiskey and tobacco, because there is too strong an opinion in the country that these articles as luxuries are proper subjects of taxation. Besides, the sudden withdrawal of the whiskey and tobacco taxes in advance of tariff revision might cause serious embarrassment to the finances. Not by the Wharton Barker method of distributing the surplus among the several States. The objections to such a policy are so numerous and important that it might as well be dismissed. Its own advocates admit that it has little or no strength with the next Congress, and reduction of the surplus cannot be postponed with safety. Not by a system of lavish appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Such an emphatic rebuke was given at the ballot-box to the last River and Harbor job that it will require a bold Congress to venture upon its repetition. Not by schemes of steamship subsidy; for these also have fallen under the weight of public condemnation. The only practical legislation that remains, then, is the careful revision of the tariff. This, by putting more raw materials on the free list, iron ore among the rest, and lowering the protective duties, will make the reduction of the surplus so slow as to cause no embarrassment to the finances."

It will be seen that the *Record* makes the issue, after all, on the Protection ground. It wishes to avoid surplus by reducing revenue, and it proposes to reduce revenue by lowering the rates of duty on foreign goods. The two observations to be made on this are patent enough: First, that a decrease in the tariff means in general—and in particular, as in pig iron,—the larger importation of foreign-made and the smaller sale of home-made productions; and that, second, when importations are greater they yield a larger revenue at the same rate, and no smaller one, probably, at a reduced rate. If the object of the *Record's* proposition is simply to antagonize the policy of Protection, it is justified in making it; but as a means to reduce revenue and avoid surplus it has no merit whatever, and is not, in fact, a practical proposition.

The more the subject is discussed, the more its difficulties will become apparent, and the more clearly it will be seen that the best plan is that which at once preserves to American labor the American market, and avoids the sacrifice to the tax-payer of revenues which his pockets greatly need.

REVIEWS.

THE NEW ENGLISH MAGAZINE.

THE illustrated monthly magazines have taken so important a place in our American literature, they have grown so rapidly in every respect of merit, and they have especially done so much in the department of wood-cut engraving and printing, that an addition to their number is an event commanding particular notice. And this new-comer (*The English Illustrated Magazine*, October, 1883. London: Macmillan & Co.,) must needs be considered and studied, because it boldly enters the field wherein the two American monthlies, *Harper's* and *The Century*, have commanded the highest measure of success. It finds them not only printing great editions for the United States, but even sending large ones every month to Great Britain, and it offers them competition, earnestly and energetically, in both fields. This is an international event. There has been nothing more striking or more interesting since American periodicals grew to their manhood and acquired for themselves distinct characteristics. By universal consent, we have been most decidedly surpassing the best work of England in this particular line, and now it is to be seen whether London can compete in it with the intelligence, taste and talent that the enterprising New York editors and publishers have organized in their service.

As to the name, it may be said that it is exactly and concisely descriptive, and so far is good; but it seems less striking and attractive than such a title as *The Century*. It indicates, too, what appears in other ways with the new-comer,—that the publishers are more expecting to hold

the English field against American invasions than to contend very earnestly against the New York magazines on their own soil. In one particular, however, it may shake their hold; it adopts a much lower price. Our magazines cost nominally thirty-five cents,—in reality, they are sold by many dealers for less,—while *The English* will cost a sixpence only at home, and fifteen cents here. This is greater cheapness most decidedly; at the same time, it must be remarked that the new magazine presents by no means so much variety, so many articles, or so many illustrations. It gives less for less money.

The literary contents, as we remarked when the list was first announced, are all upon English subjects and by English authors. If it were intended to contest the American field, it would have been well to give something relating to this side, or to have employed some American writers. But there are some good names in the short list. It is Professor Huxley who writes of "Oysters and the Oyster Question;" and on such a topic who is greater than Huxley? Then, too, it is Grant Allen who contributes a delightful article on "The Dormouse at Home;" and who is there that has invested the accurate and painstaking study of natural history with a greater charm than Grant Allen? Mr. J. Comyns-Carr, a critic of high rank, treats ably of "Rossetti's Influence on Art." Two fictionists, Mr. Black and Miss Yonge, are called into service, the former with a story complete, the latter with the opening chapters of a serial; and for a poet there is Mr. Swinburne, with a poem, "Les Casquettes." And one lively descriptive article, "From the Old Law Courts to the New," is put in to catch those who care chiefly for what is chatty, picturesque and entertaining. Altogether, there are just seven articles, none of them extremely strong, perhaps, but all measuring up to a high average. They exhibit in their selection a more acute and delicate sense of what is pleasing to modern readers than we are accustomed to see in the average editor of an English magazine. Most English periodicals are prosy; they admit prodigiously long-drawn and fine-spun articles on topics so completely local and insular that it would be a reckless waste of time for any but the most infatuated worshipper of British styles to read them through. But this is not the case here; the contents of the new monthly are fairly readable on this side the sea as well as on the other.

Proceeding then to the illustrations, it must be said that they are numerous and generally of a high order of merit. As a rule, they do not servilely accompany the text, but rather illuminate it by side-lights. Thus, the leading article, "From the Old Law Courts to the New," has its historic narrative enlivened by most graphic and amusing pen-and-ink sketches of notable types and scenes in the various law courts of to-day. Better character sketches than some of these, especially "New Trial," "Lincoln's Inn," and "Q. C., M. P.," we have rarely seen. Of the other articles, the best in the quality and interest of its illustrations is "Rossetti's Influence on Art," which is enriched by numerous reproductions of the painter's sketches and portrait studies, and by a delicate transcript in black and white of his water-color, "Lady Lilith," in the possession of A. S. Stevenson, Esq. In all the pictures we perceive the art of the designer fairly well supplemented by that of the engraver, and the excellence of the result heightened by the manner in which the designs are printed. A careful and thorough investigation of each would disclose defects, and we are clearly of the opinion that their quality, especially in the engraving, is below that of our best American work; but we cannot go into details at this time. The most elaborate piece of engraving is the frontispiece, "Shy," from the picture by L. Alma-Tadema, in the possession of D. O. Mills, Esq., New York, a very pleasing transcript of the original.

What, then, is the conclusion as to the competition which the new-comer will make? Decidedly, it will not crowd aside our American monthlies in their own field. Nor will it, we think, prevent them from getting a still larger sale in England. But it will serve by its rivalry to further develop illustrated magazine literature, and it will have its growth and share of prosperity chiefly at the expense of the slow, tedious, and heavy, unillustrated English magazines.

SCIENTIFIC SOPHISMS. By Samuel Wainwright, D. D. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

This is one of the several excellent selections made by these publishers for their "Standard Library" series of cheap but good literature. It is a review of current theories concerning atoms, apes and man, by the author of "Christian Certainty" and "The Modern Avernus." There is in the book no putting forth of any new theory, no apparent attempt at bold, original thought, but a remarkably clear and succinct presentation of the doctrines of the agnostic and the theistic interpreters of nature, a skilful grouping of pertinent passages from the works of the leading lights of science and those who maintain materialistic forms of belief; also of passages, for purposes of refutation, from those who have strenuously and most damagingly attacked such conclusions, and who still hold fast to their old faith in the creative activity of an intelligent, personal divine will.

Those who are not already somewhat familiar with the grounds traversed, would perhaps pronounce the presentation at times too didactic, and notice disparagingly the almost utter absence of anecdote and illustration, and the quite frequent indulgence in rapid outline. Those who have read widely and without due reflection on these subjects, and have become bewildered by the many and often decidedly varying views, even of those who are reputed to be evolutionists, and by the inferences, and

surmises, and assumptions, and wide-reaching hypotheses, which have grown up out of interpretations of a vast array of startling facts, and also by the astonishing products of what Professor Tyndall has been pleased to call "the scientific imagination," and who have sorrowfully noted the too timid tone of the Christian pulpit,—all such will find these to be most helpful pages.

A little less confident air on the part of the author would have been to us more pleasing. He certainly has caught these great scientists and advocates of evolution napping. He has with the sunbeams of a merciless analysis shot through and through the cloud-banks on which they have reared their ambitious superstructures of opinion; he has shown how Spencer supposes, and Tyndall imagines, and Darwin conceives, and Hæckel assumes, what properly-interpreted phenomena and sound reason flatly deny. Some of the studied declarations, and interpretations, and arguments, quoted from their works, he literally tears to pieces. But while we heartily agree with him that Darwin and Huxley, Wallace and Hæckel, Spencer and Tyndall, Bain and Mill, and their coadjutors, have gone wide of the truth in their ultimate conclusions, have contradicted and refuted each other in many essential particulars, and have been most successfully answered by Mivart, Beale, Virchow, Elam, Agassiz, and other specialists, yet it seems to us that he is altogether too content in the simple work of demolition. These theorists whom he combats have at least struck some half-truths, and a thorough sifting of truth from error is what this age demands and, we hope, will shortly secure. That there has been a succession of creative fiats, modern scientific investigation is rapidly placing beyond all controversy. It is found that there is no other way to account for the presence of the sixty-four or more different kinds of atoms of which matter is found composed. Each atom of oxygen, of nitrogen, of carbon, of hydrogen, encloses within its walls a force peculiar to itself, working under absolutely fixed conditions which no skilled chemist has ever succeeded in dislodging or destroying, or changing in the minutest particular. Each atom has all the characteristics of a manufactured article, and is absolutely beyond human reach to make or mar, alter or destroy. And out of them, through their action and interaction, their mathematically exact chemical combinations, the whole inorganic world has been built. This grand final outcome was unquestionably planned in that far past when these found birth and an abiding-place within their infinitesimal and indestructible walls of matter.

It is also demonstrated, after long years of experiment, that all life has come from the egg, and it is granted that the worlds have passed through a fire period in the heat of which no germs of life could possibly exist. Whence the egg? Science cannot manufacture it; it cannot account for it; it cannot explain the presence of life without it.

The chasm between the vegetable and animal kingdoms scientists have also found themselves powerless to bridge; and between the thousands of animal species barriers have been discovered which experimentors with their longest ladders have found themselves utterly unable to scale. Those who entertain any idea that the laws of natural and sexual selection, or any yet discovered tendencies of evolution in organic life, working under established law, are sufficient to account for the phenomena of species, need but to read the quotations from the works of eminent scientists in these pages of our author to become disabused of their error. And then, too, the origin of the organs of different organisms is equally beyond explanation, except on the ground of creative fiat.

While our author has brought out with admirable clearness these and other essential points in the argument, he is silent as to how so many striking resemblances exist between different animal species, and between apes and men. It would help to solve many a doubt to point out, as we are confident it can be done, how God at each stage of his world-building simply *supplemented* through creative fiat the vital forces which he had already established. This would account for both the differences and the resemblances which have so long puzzled and still puzzle very many earnestly thinking people.

W. W. K.

THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF EDWARD HENRY PALMER, LATE LORD ALMONER'S PROFESSOR OF ARABIC IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, AND FELLOW OF SAINT JOHN'S COLLEGE. By Walter Besant, M. A. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

There is probably no department of Oriental study, either in language or literature, which presents more difficulties to the European student than the Arabic. So great is the field that even native scholars find it impossible to go over the whole ground, and Germans, the closest of all students, have come to the conclusion that any man has a life's work in a single department of Arabic. He who understands poetry must give over any attempt to study the native grammarians; while the task of becoming familiar with the early as well as the later prose writers has well-nigh overcome one of Germany's greatest Orientalists. With these facts forcibly impressed upon us, we wonder how the subject of the present biographical sketch, hampered as he was in many ways, should have become better acquainted with Persian, Hindustani and Arabic than any other man in Europe.

Palmer was born at Cambridge, England, in 1840; he showed no remarkable ability in school, and at an early age became a clerk in London. His first exploit was the learning of the Romany or gipsy language. He spent his time among tinkers and gipsies, and by a judicious distribution of his pocket-money obtained so large a vocabulary and became so well acquainted with the language that "not even his brother in Romany lore, Charles Leland," knew the gipsies better than he.

Later on, he entered the university, and meanwhile consorting with foreigners, particularly Asiatics, he picked up a practical knowledge of many languages which his great linguistic genius enabled him to turn to account. Twenty years ago, Latin and Greek reigned supreme at Cambridge, and it would have been folly for any man who took but third-class classical honors to hope for any university preferment; yet so high was Palmer's reputation for Semitic scholarship, even at this time, that he was elected to the vacant fellowship of Saint John's. His life after this comprised that of many men,—lecturer, librarian and *littérateur*. He wrote editorials for the *Standard* and was correspondent for an Arabic paper, classified and catalogued the Oriental manuscripts at Cambridge, translated an Arabic poet into English and "Lalla Rookh" into Arabic, wrote grammars of the Arabic, Persian and Hindustani languages, and compiled a Persian dictionary, undertook a journey through the Desert of Sinai, and superintended the publication of the Geographical Society's report. His first trip to Asia, of course, gave him a much better acquaintance with Arabic dialects; for though Palmer was not a man to discover organic relations or work out syntactical niceties he could bandy words with the porters of Jaffa and make a speech to the Bedouins of the desert.

When England's difficulty with Egypt was agitating Europe, it became evident to the Foreign Office that unless some measures were taken the Bedouins acting in sympathy with Arabi Pasha would destroy the canal and irreparably damage England's position in the eyes of Europe. There was need of a man who had Arabic at his command, who knew the Arab character, and whom the Bedouin chiefs would receive as a friend; and Palmer was the only man in England really fitted for the work. He accepted the responsibility, set out secretly for the East without leaving friend or foe know the object of his journey, travelled through the desert, secured by various means the neutrality of the desert chiefs, went to Suez, saw the admiral, received further instructions, again set out, and when not more than forty-two years old, whether by the treachery or negligence of his Arab friends it is impossible to say, was shot in the desert. "Eight months later, we stood in the crypt where England buries her heroes, to pay the last honors to the three who fell in the Wady Sudr. While the words of our magnificent service for the dead resounded among the shadows of that ghostly place,—while the voices of the choristers echoed among the tombs,—there were some present who wept, and some who thanked heaven for English hearts as true and loyal now as in the brave days of old, and some who thought of Palmer's strange destiny, and how a brave boy should win his way from obscurity to honor by indomitable courage and persistence, and how the mortal remains of a quiet scholar and man of books should find a place beside the bones of Wellington and Nelson."

To condemn a work undertaken out of pure friendship is certainly an ungrateful task, and yet to entirely spare Besant censure would be an injustice to Palmer. The biographer is a great mystic, and in the early part of the work relates with great solemnity the many wonderful things, little short of miracles, that Palmer performed; had the writer been looking through clear spectacles, he might have discerned his hero as a boy learning these tricks when he was acquiring Romany. Mr. Besant is, moreover, continually waging war on some imaginary detractor, and has filled his book with letters of recommendation; for they surely deserve no other appellation. But he has wisely allowed Palmer's friends to write some portions of the work, and the most delightful reading throughout is furnished by a few reminiscences by our townsman, Mr. Charles G. Leland, the Romany scholar.

C. A.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

A NEW JUVENILE, "The Hoosier School-Boy" (By Edmund Eggleston. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons), will be found to possess all the racy flavor which we are accustomed to expect in the writings of the author of "The Hoosier School-Master" and "The Circuit Rider." The story of the trials and adventures of a healthy-natured and genuine school-boy, his attainments and failures, his sports and his mates, is one ever interesting, though already shown in so many phases. To this is added in the present instance the local coloring already shown in Mr. Eggleston's other works, and which has gained him acceptance as the unequalled portrayer of "Hoosierdom," past and present. We should be pleased to accompany his school-boy hero through many other chronicles as interesting as the sample now given. The five illustrations of the book are very pleasing accompaniments to the text.

Rosalie Kaufman, who has edited "Our Young Folks' Plutarch" (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.), has done good service in the popular cause of juvenile literature. Plutarch is an author whose fascination first shows itself upon the young, and then holds an abiding-place of honor, even to extreme old age. More accurate biographies than his have been written; but what biographer rivals his charming style, his mellow and broad philosophic views of life, his directness, and strong human interest? He paints characters, rather than incidents; and where shall we find such a gallery as his? The great men of antiquity live again, and in his portraits we see the types of human nature which exist to-day, and which will probably go on existing as long as mankind remain on the earth. What a treat lies before the eager boy or thoughtful girl to whom Plutarch will introduce for the first time such splendid personages as Themistocles, and Aristides, and Pericles, and the Gracchi, and Cæsar, and Sertorius! What interest still centres in Alcibiades and Alexander, in Camillus and Marc Antony! Many a

youth has been stirred to high ambition by the illustrious examples which the ripe Bæotian biographer has left for posterity. It need hardly be said that books of this kind are immeasurably better for the young than hundreds of the stories and pictured nonsense which are given to them. The editor has done her work acceptably. Two maps of ancient Greece and Italy and several illustrations add to its value. Would it not have been well to have added, perhaps, in foot-notes, the dates of the birth, chief deeds and death of the characters described? This would have helped to fix their chronological as well as their biographical position upon the young reader.

There is no wonder that a new holiday edition of Frederick Saunders's "Salad for the Solitary and Social" (New York: Thomas Whittaker,) is called for. This quaint and entertaining book belongs to that class of works which have ever been popular,—from Montaigne's inimitable "Essays," and Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," down to the compilations of Isaac Disraeli and more recent collections of anecdotes of famous men. Mr. Saunders cannot for a moment be compared to Montaigne or Burton, whom we prize more for their original flavor than for the vast and curious material they have gathered from others; but he has, nevertheless, a pretty thread of his own with which to bind other men's posies,—to borrow a simile from the Master of Périgord. Much strange, laughable and wonderful information he has to impart. In one chapter, for instance, he chats about the "talkative and the taciturn;" in the next, he gives us ludicrous or solemn "citations from the cemeteries;" anon he tells some strange facts about curious and costly books, or the mysteries of medicine, or the last words of the illustrious, or the pastimes of the pen. In a word, he supplies salad to suit many tastes, served with a dressing of his own in which a certain mingling of smoothness and piquance is not wanting.

In "Health Notes for Students," Professor Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell University, has written a hand-book (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons,) which will be as useful to all persons into whose hands it may fall as to the audience immediately addressed. Dr. Wilder explains that these "Notes" form the basis of certain lectures which are attended by Cornell students early in their college course. They are seen, therefore, to be elementary in character, and for this reason precisely have a value for the intelligent but non-professional public. The pamphlet is concerned with the giving of good advice on the subjects of food and drink, drainage, choice of living-rooms, ventilation and heating, clothing, bathing, sleep, exercise, methods of study, stimulants and narcotics, etc. If this simple, brief advice could be mentally digested by everyone, the labors of the medical profession would be materially lightened.

Mrs. Helen Campbell has essayed in her "American Girl's Home Book" (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons,) to do for girls what numerous authors and compilers have done for boys, in giving book hints on work and play. Mrs. Campbell acknowledges her indebtedness for the idea of this agreeable volume to Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, who, she says, "did the first intelligent and sympathetic work for children ever accomplished in this country." Mrs. Child's book we do not remember to have seen, but we can hardly believe it to have been as complete a performance as this of Mrs. Campbell's. It dilates genially on games, home-made toys, charades, tableaux, tennis, archery, etc., and then goes on to matters of a more practical kind,—gymnastics, wood-carving, small-fruit culture, the rearing of poultry, cooking, etc. Mrs. Campbell is a most engaging writer for young people, and she has in this instance produced a book that may be made as useful as it is entertaining.

It is difficult to believe that there has not been some mistake of latitude and longitude in locating the story of "A Woman of Honor" (By H. C. Bunner. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.), so Old World-ish, not to say tropical, are the situations and emotions evolved from the simple fact of a New York young lady calling at the studio of her artist-betrothed at 7½ P. M., with no other chaperon present than a middle-aged and respectable man-servant. It will be a new idea to most people that such a proceeding, either on the part of the young lady or of the married woman who "happens in" at the same time, would be so fatally compromising as it appears to be considered by the "Woman of Honor;" but it is represented as causing broken engagements, tempests of jealousy, and a dreadful time generally. The surmise in respect to the mistake in locality is strengthened in the reader by the manner in which the high-minded heroine quashes her lover's arguments against the breaking of their engagement for such a cause. He reminds her:

"It is only you and I who are concerned; only we two."

"Faith looked him full in the face. A faint blush came into her pale cheeks as she spoke."

"Only we two! But—but—there might not always be only we two. Jack, could I look my child in the face?"

This is not ordinary language in the American young lady, even when she is of so sensitively honorable a strain as Faith. The story has, in fact, no more foundation to stand upon than a humming-top; but being pretty well spun it whirls briskly on its course, keeping itself up by sheer force of rotation.

Mr. George J. Munson in his useful little book, "Work for Women," ignores the argument of the fitness or propriety of women entering the working world with men, and devotes himself entirely to the practical side of what is, after all, a very practical question. He goes into details of wages, qualifications, and advantages and disadvantages of certain

pursuits, showing throughout not only perfect sympathy with women forced to "make their own living," but a thorough understanding of the methods by which they can best do it. Among the subjects considered are shorthand writing, telegraphy, photography, professional nursing and proof-reading, besides the more evident fields of teaching, book-canvassing, dress-making, etc. The book is too brief; the subject deserves more than the writer has been able in his limitations to give it, but as far as it goes it is excellent. And it is as sad as it is good. The hint thus given of the toil to which multitudes of tender and cultivated women are fated wrings the heart.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

MR. BRET HARTE'S NEW NOVEL, "In the Carquinez Woods," has had a large sale. It is appearing, among other shapes, in Russian, in the *feuilleton* of the *St. Petersburg Gazette*.—The large first edition of Thurlow Weed's "Autobiography" being out of print, a new edition has been issued.—Brillat-Savarin's "Physiologie du Goût" is about to be published in London in a limited *édition de luxe*. It is to be illustrated with etchings on China paper.—A volume of poems by Philip Bourke Marston, and another by Lewis Morris, author of "The Epic of Hades," are about to be published by Messrs. Roberts Brothers.—Professor A. H. Sayce has prepared an interesting little book on the striking confirmations of the Bible shown by recent discoveries in Egypt and Babylonia. It will be published by the Religious Tract Society, London.

Mr. Courthorpe's "Addison," the new volume in the "English Men of Letters" series, is in the press. Professor Huxley is writing a monograph on Berkeley for this series.—The Martin Farquhar Tupper fund is making progress, and among the contributors are Mr. Tennyson, Lord Lytton, Mr. John Murray, Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., and others connected with literature.—The "Light of Asia" has been recently translated into German. It is stated further that the Emperor of Japan was so pleased by this poem that he congratulated Mr. Edwin Arnold upon it in a private letter.—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in press "The Mate of the Daylight," a book of delightful short stories, by Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, author of "Deephaven," etc.—The author of "John Bull et Son Ile," who writes under the name of "Max O'Rill," is said to be the professor of French at St. Paul's School, London. The satire has been greatly successful, and a ninth edition has just been issued.

Messrs. Macmillan's new edition of Emerson is well under way, the first volume being about ready. Mr. John Morley furnishes an introductory essay.—Mr. Longfellow a few weeks before his death is alleged to have replied without hesitation, in answer to the question of whom among the rising American poets he expected most: "Edgar Fawcett." This opinion was given to "a literary lady of Boston," according to the *New York Tribune*.—A branch of the New York Mercantile Library was opened a few days ago at No. 431 Fifth Avenue.—Some time ago, an American edition of a few of M. Zola's works found its way into England. Since then, the popular demand has grown at a rapid rate. Naturally, the supply has kept pace, and the list has been increased until now there are no less than sixteen of these unabridged translations to be had. The price of each is three shillings.—Mr. Tennyson has been one of Mr. Gladstone's travelling companions on his sea trip among the Scottish islands.

Mr. H. Buxton Forman's long-expected library edition of Keats in four octavo volumes will be published soon by Messrs. Reeves & Turner, of London.—Colonel Charles C. Jones, of Atlanta, has written a "History of Georgia, from Its Settlement to the End of the Revolution," which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish in two volumes.—Messrs. Estes & Lauriat are preparing a fine edition of two hundred copies of George Eliot's "Poems." This firm is also bringing out a complete uniform edition of Carlyle in twenty-six volumes.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett is writing a "political fairy tale," which he calls "Malice in Blunderland."—The Leipzig publishing house of F. A. Brockhaus not long since completed the new edition, elaborated by Ernst Klein, of Fessler's famous "History of the Hungarians." The original work appeared in Leipzig in 1815-25, in ten large volumes.—Messrs. Bell & Sons, London, are about to issue an edition of Coleridge's "Lectures on Shakespeare," which were first published by Mr. Payne Collier.

Under the title of "Fifty Years of the Stage as Actor and Manager," Mr. William Creswick, the English tragedian, is about to produce a volume in which not only the aspect which the stage presents in our own day will be depicted, but also the different phase exhibited in the actor's earlier experience.—As a memorial of the late Professor Stanley Jevons, it is proposed that a studentship shall be founded of the annual value of not less than one hundred pounds sterling, the holder of which shall devote himself to economic or statistical research.—Similar honors are proposed to the memory of Turgéneff. It has been decided that a scholarship shall be founded in his name at the Russian University, as well as a distinct school in his name at St. Petersburg.—*Latine*, the Latin journal edited by Prof. Shumway, of the Normal School, Potsdam, N. Y., will hereafter be published by D. Appleton & Co.—Mr. Stopford Brooke is to enlarge his "Primer of English Literature" into a more elaborate history of the subject.

A civil-list annuity of eighty pounds sterling has been awarded to Mr. Edward Edwards, who was the first librarian of the Manchester (England,) Free Library. Mr. Edwards is the author of a "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh."—For some time, Miss Louisa Alcott has been at work upon a new story called "Joe's Boys, and How They Turned Out." Miss Alcott hoped to have the book ready for this fall, but owing to the illness of her father she has been obliged to put off its completion indefinitely.—More than twenty years ago, Munif Pasha, Turkey's principal promoter of useful knowledge, started a scientific magazine called *Mejma-i-Funun*, and conducted it for four years, when it was suspended on account of his embassy to Persia. It has now been resumed under his own editorship.

A new literary paper is announced in Chicago, the advance notices of which are of a character to excite curious interest. Mr. Edgar L. Wakeman, its projector, has been for some time the Chicago representative of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and claims to have been preparing for the publication of *The Current*—so the new journal will be called,—for nearly five years. Mr. Wakeman says: "At this date, nearly three months in advance of issue, arrangements are nearly completed regarding all matters of publication and effective business progress, *The Current's* own offices and agents are secured in Europe, subscriptions and advertising exceeding sixty thousand dollars are already under pledge and contract, and exclusive of this a reserve cash capital of from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars will be in bank before the first issue of the journal appears." The first number will be brought out on Christmas Day.

Dio Lewis's Monthly, which is conducted on the rather eccentric lines for which other publications with which Mr. Lewis's name has been associated have been noted, is still a practical and useful periodical. It is devoted primarily, we fancy, to the pushing of Mr. Dio Lewis's numerous hygienic and popularly scientific publications; but anything that will make human beings take better care of their bodies works for good. The October number of the *Monthly* is out, and it is as varied in contents as any of its predecessors.—The *Commercial Travellers' Magazine* appears to have made a very good impression on a considerable class of readers. The November number, just issued, is very lively and entertaining, and contains a number of very fair wood-cuts.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- ILLUSTRATIONS AND MEDITATIONS; OR, FLOWERS FROM A PURITAN'S GARDEN, DISTILLED AND DISPERSED BY C. H. SPURGEON. Pp. 285. \$0.25. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.
- N. W. AYER & SON'S AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ANNUAL; CONTAINING A CATALOGUE OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS [ETC.]. Pp. 910. \$3.00. N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, 1883.
- THE DOCTRINE OF SACRED SCRIPTURE: A CRITICAL, HISTORICAL AND DOGMATIC INQUIRY INTO THE ORIGIN AND NATURE OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS. By George T. Ladd, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Yale College. Two Vols. Pp. 761-765. \$7.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE MIDDLE KINGDOM: A SURVEY OF THE GEOGRAPHY, GOVERNMENT, LITERATURE, SOCIAL LIFE, ARTS AND HISTORY OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE AND ITS INHABITANTS. By S. Wells Williams, LL.D., Professor of the Chinese Language and Literature at Yale College. Revised Edition. Two Vols. Pp. 836-775. \$9.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE PRINCESS: A MEDLEY. By Alfred Tennyson. Elegantly Illustrated. Pp. 224. \$6.00. J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- ANCIENT EGYPT IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN DISCOVERIES. By Professor H. S. Osborn, LL.D. Pp. 230. \$1.25. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- LYRICS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. "English Verse" Series. Pp. 336. \$1. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- ALBERT GALLATIN. By John Austin Stevens. "American Statesmen" Series. Pp. 419. \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- A SYLVAN CITY; OR, QUAIN CORNERS IN PHILADELPHIA. *Our Continent* Library. Illustrated. Pp. 508. \$2. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By George Bancroft. (The Author's Last Revision.) Volume III. Pp. 489. \$2.50. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER. By Julius Köstlin, Professor at Halle. Translated from the German, by John G. Morris, D. D., LL. D. Pp. 496. \$3.50. Lutheran Publication Society, Philadelphia.
- THE LAW OF HEREDITY: A STUDY OF THE CAUSE OF VARIATION, AND THE ORIGIN OF LIVING ORGANISMS. By W. K. Brooks, Associate in Biology, Johns Hopkins University. Pp. 336. John Murphy & Co., Baltimore.
- DARWINISM IN MORALS, AND OTHER ESSAYS. Reprinted [from Various English Periodicals]. By Frances Power Cobbe. Pp. 422. \$2.00. George H. Ellis, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- CHAUCER TO BURNS. "English Verse" Series. Edited by W. J. Linton and R. H. Stoddard. Pp. 331. \$1. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

- HIS SOMBRE RIVALS: A NOVEL. By Edward P. Roe. Pp. 487. \$1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE WOMAN OF HONOR: A NOVEL. From the French of Louis Enault. Pp. 200. \$0.75. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.
- ENGLISH TRAITS. CONDUCT OF LIFE. By Ralph Waldo Emerson. "Riverside" Edition. Pp. 296 and 308. \$1.75 each. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- JUNE: A NOVEL. By Mrs. Forrester. Pp. 300. \$1. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

ART NOTES.

THE first exhibition of the New York Pastel Club will probably held about holiday time. Messrs. William M. Chase, Edwin H. Blashfield, J. Alden Weir and I. C. Beckwith are among the artists especially active in this club. — The panorama of Gettysburg, by P. Philippoteaux, is to be placed on exhibition next month in Chicago. The work is fifty feet high and four hundred feet around, and it will be placed on view in a building especially erected for the purpose, like that which held "Paris by Night" in Philadelphia, in the Centennial year. — The Chicago Art Institute is to purchase from the art department of this year's Exposition Alexander Harrison's "The Amateurs." This picture and "A Slave," Mr. Harrison's other *Salon* exhibit, will appear at the coming exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy.

T. Addison Richards has been the secretary of the National Academy of Design (New York,) for thirty-two years, having been elected for the first time in 1832. — The antique class of the National Academy opened last week with fifty students. — F. Hopkinson Smith has just been appointed art director of the New York loan exhibition in aid of the statue of "Liberty" pedestal fund. — Alice Barber's drawing of "The Young Van Dyck," in the last number of *The Continent*, is an excellent piece of work.

On "varnishing day" lately, the French National Exhibition was visited by sixteen thousand persons and 2,430 catalogues were sold. — Mr. Macheth, the London etcher, is engaged in etching the picture, by the late Mr. Pinwell, of the children in "The Pied Piper of Hamelin." — M. Forney has left a legacy to the city of Paris, to found a library of works of industrial art, intended for the use of workmen.

P. F. Rothermel now lives on his farm in Pennsylvania, and does but little painting. In view of his advanced years, this is not to be wondered at, but the loss to art is all the same. In certain special romantic directions, in color and in composition, Rothermel is one of the most original of American painters. — Leon Escosura, it is announced, is again coming to America. — An exhibition of water-colors by G. W. Edwards is now open at Lowell's Gallery, Boston. They are mostly French street and shore views.

An international exhibition of the arts, manufactures, sciences and industry is to open at the London Crystal Palace, April 3d, and to last until October 3d, 1884. — Mr. Brock, A. R. A., has completed the bust of Longfellow for the "Poets' Corner" in Westminster Abbey, for the Longfellow Memorial Committee. Minister Lowell pronounces it a striking likeness. It will be finished in marble within the next two months.

F. S. Church will have at the fall exhibition of the New York Academy a picture of a young girl seated at the edge of a pond, guarding "The King's Flamingoes." — There are now eleven hundred paying members of the New York Metropolitan Museum, against six hundred last year at the same time. The technical schools of the Metropolitan Museum opened this week under the management of Mr. Ernest J. Giles. — Mr. Whistler, it is understood, is not coming to America this season.

Signor Morelli's work on the Italian masters, as represented in the galleries of Dresden, Munich and Berlin, is about to appear in an English form. — The beautiful ruins of Melrose Abbey have been carefully restored during the last few months by the Duke of Buccleuch, to whom they belong. — The lease of the house near Paris occupied by the widow and children of Jean François Millet is about to expire, and they have not the means to renew it. This house was for years the scene of Millet's humble life and noble labor.

Thomas Moran will not return from East Hampton until November 1st. — Edward Moran is reported to be seriously ill of rheumatism and malaria, at Greenport, Long Island. — Stephen W. VanShaick has been obliged for the present to give up painting, and to go to Bermuda for the sake of his health. — I. G. Brown is painting a picture he calls "The Old Folks at Home," an aged couple sitting together in their kitchen, recalling the days of their youth.

The museum at Innsbruck is being rebuilt on a large and elegant scale. — The Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Venice has acquired an important and interesting picture by Del Fiore, painted in 1436, representing "The Coronation of the Virgin." — "The Osmanli," a series of articles in Turkish on the architecture of Constantinople, has been published. It is the first of the kind in Turkey.

THE DRAMA.

CHESTNUT STREET OPERA-HOUSE—"THE RAJAH"

IF we are to go on the theory that the demands of a market settle the character of the material to be supplied it, then we can understand easily enough why plays like "The Rajah" should be put on the stage. There is, between those who demand a real drama and those who feed upon sensationalism, a third class composed of cultivated people who will not endure slush, but are too fatigued to follow a high-class play. These people demand something light, refined, modern in motive, mirthful, easy in action, free from prurient suggestion. They care little for plot, and would prefer not to be worried with analysis of character, and all that. They want something clean to laugh at and enjoy without mental effort. They are the type of a busy, overstrained life, with too little reserve of mental activity, when the day is over, to follow a tragedy, a classic drama, or even the rather stilted wit of the conventional high-life comedy. For these people the Madison Square Company caters with decided success. Of "The Rajah" it may be said that it is inferior to "The Professor," as that play was inferior to "Esmeralda" or "Young Mrs. Winthrop." It is pleasing rather than amusing, and bright rather than witty. The dialogue is at times a little heavy and the action halts painfully more than once; still, the interest is fairly maintained and the development proceeds as smoothly as may be,—a result largely due to the fact that there is very little to develop. The thread of plot is barely strong enough to carry the action, and though the scant material is worked up with considerable skill no attempt is made to get beyond the conventional, either in character or situation. As given at the Chestnut Street Opera-House, "The Rajah" loses something of its former excellence, first owing to substitutions which leave only two or three of the original cast in the bill, and secondly on account of the less perfect setting, though it is perhaps hypercritical to make a complaint where so high a standard has been reached. Mr. Pitt's rendition of the part of *Harold Wyncot* is stiff and stogy, and there is a formalism in his delivery which detracts materially from passages that were else pretty and pleasing. Miss Deares presents us with a good piece of comedy acting, wherein she shows a just sense of dramatic fitness and delicate sentiment. Miss Elmore is satisfactory in her not very exacting part; while in *Buttons* Mr. Klein realizes a typical *foe* to perfection. But it is in the *Cragin* of Mr. Freeman that we find the really good work of the piece. It is a conscientious bit of characterization, well and thoroughly worked out, and handled with an attention to the niceties of detail worthy of a much more pretentious part. He is especially to be commended for his avoidance of anticlimax, to which the temptation is strong. Mr. Lemoyne's *Joseph Jekyll* also deserves mention as being a good version of a very threadbare theme. *Fringles* would be more amusing, if she were not so stale an idea. We have seen her for so many years that we are very, very tired of her; still, so long as under-plots are a necessity we must endure the *Fringles*. Upon the whole, then, if we are too tired to listen to anything more exacting of mind effort, we may take "The Rajah," regretting that it is no better and thankful that it is no worse, remembering, too, that it is the outcome of indulgent criticism, and of that system of travelling companies which undermined and overthrew all the old system of regular companies of true artists, competent for a wide range of parts.

NOTES.—Mr. Wyndham contemplates building a new theatre in New York, suited to the production of light comedy. — Those who admire Miss Pixley's style of acting will be glad to see her at some future day in something better than "Zara" or "M'liss." — The chagrin at the prospect of another season of Mrs. Langtry is heightened by the fact that Mr. Cooper, who was the only actor in her company, will not return with her. — The Arch Street stage is occupied by "The Lights o' London," which seems to be a popular favorite. It is a better melodrama than "The Silver King." — A New York dramatic journal, incidentally referring to Mr. Boker's "Francesca da Rimini," speaks of the play as "rot." Such is the average of "dramatic criticism" in the journals professedly devoted to it! — Philadelphia is again to have the opportunity of judging of Mr. Sheridan's powers to master the most massive of Shakspearean rôles. Doubtless his Australian tour has added to his experience. But "Lear" demands a master, and none other should attempt it. Mr. Sheridan's performances will be looked for with interested curiosity. — In the death of Mr. Dutton Cook, the English stage has lost one of its ablest chroniclers. Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. have now in press and will shortly publish a posthumous volume of Mr. Cook's, entitled "On the Stage: Studies of Theatrical History and the Actor's Art." — Mr. Irving has received enough laureations from his own countrymen to thoroughly spoil him before we have a chance to judge of him on his merits. His tour of the provinces was like a triumphal procession, and a fair share of the honors were showered upon Miss Terry, who certainly deserves well of the great actor whom she so effectively supports. — We are to have a new claimant for American laurels in the person of an English actress, Miss Gerard, who has received favorable comments from the London critics. — Mr. Abbey assures his patrons that his opera season will open in New York on the date fixed, October 22d.

SCIENCE.

COPPER AS A CHOLERA PREVENTIVE.—The subject of the efficacy of the salts of copper in warding off the attacks of cholera is receiving renewed attention on the part of physicians and physiologists. In a recent address delivered before the French Academy of Sciences, M. Burg maintained that numberless observations made during the cholera ravages in Europe, and subsequently elsewhere, and verified by *savants* as well as by the members of the medical profession, incontrovertibly prove that such individuals as are exposed, whether by reason of their profession or by their residence in or proximity to the seat of copper industries, to daily cupric impregnation, enjoy immunity from cholera visitations directly proportional to the quantity of this impregnation, and that exceptions to this law of immunity are no more numerous than the exceptional cases which present themselves in variola after vaccination. The results here stated are, it is claimed, in strict conformity with the investigations lately conducted by M. Paul Bert in the laboratory of the Sorbonne, which seem to prove that the salts of copper possess greater antiseptic properties than any other substance that might be employed by the human subject without danger. The observations of M. Burg appear to be confirmed by statistics received from several of the more prominent seats of copper industries in Great Britain.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE DEPTH OF SLEEP.—A correspondent of *Science* briefly summarizes the results of some interesting experiments made by Mönninghoff and Piesbergen, pupils of Vierordt, toward determining the depth of sleep in the human subject. The principle worked upon was the simple one of considering the depth of sleep as proportional to the strength of the sensory stimulus requisite to awaken the sleeper, or to call forth some decided sign of awakened consciousness. The auditory sensation produced by dropping a leaden ball from a given height was the stimulus used in the present investigation, and its strength, increasing with the fifty-nine hundredth power of the height whence dropped, determined according to the rules of Vierordt. It was found for a perfectly healthy man that the slumber for the first hour is very light. After one hour and fifteen minutes, the depth of sleep increases rapidly, and, indeed, attains the maximum point in one hour and forty-five minutes. From this point there is a rapid decline to two hours and fifteen minutes, and then somewhat less pronounced to four hours and thirty minutes, when the curve drawn indicates increased profundity of sleep until a maximum is again attained at five hours and thirty minutes, after which the sleep gets steadily lighter until the moment of awakening.

NATURE OF MONSTROSITIES.—Professor Fol, of the University of Geneva, Switzerland, in investigating the subject of double-headed monstrosities, or other monstrosities involving a duplication of one or more of the members of the body, finds that neither of the two theories advanced to account for the origin of the duplex condition—namely, the creation of two distinct beings which subsequently become united, or the partial division of one primary simple individual,—receives confirmation from direct observation. On the contrary, Professor Fol contends, and he is fortified in his conclusion by the results of an extended series of experiments, that in the case of double-headed anomalies the double head appears in the egg at the incipient stage of its development, the two heads being held in close proximity to each other. Following upon them comes the united body, which may, however, undergo complete fission, and thus result in the production of twins more or less undistinguishable from each other. By the asphyxiation of the eggs of a sea-urchin (*Echinus*),—immersion in Seltzer water containing pure carbonic acid,—Professor Fol was able to obtain two germs instead of the normal one.

NOTES.—In the death of Professor Hermann Müller, of Lippstadt, which took place at Prad, in the Tyrol, on the 25th of August last, the scientific world loses one of its ablest and acutest investigators. Although still comparatively young in science, Professor Müller has accomplished an amount of work which in its breadth and originality no less than in its thoroughness would have done credit to one of double his years, and which will insure to him lasting fame among his followers. His special field of research was that pertaining to flower fertilization, considered principally in relation to the part played therein by insects, a line of investigation whose pioneer was the late Charles Darwin, and which numbers among its earliest devotees Sir John Lubbock. Professor Müller's observations are largely summed up in his two classical works: "Die Befruchtung der Blumen durch Insekten" (1873), and "Alpenblumen: Ihre Befruchtung durch Insekten" (1881), the mass of information contained in which, to use the words of a distinguished botanist, is "simply marvellous."—An international society of electricians whose main object is the centralization of all information bearing upon the progress of the science of electricity, and the promotion of its development, has recently been organized in Paris under the presidency of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. Information as to the society may be obtained of M. Georges Berger, 99, Rue de Grenelle, Paris.—It would appear from the determinations of the well-known Norwegian geologist, Amund Helland, that the famous glaciers of the Alps and Pyrenees are of comparatively insignificant extent when compared with the larger ones of Iceland. Thus it is computed that while the

Justedalsbræ glacier of Norway, which exceeds in area the largest of those of the above-mentioned regions, measures only fourteen and a half Norwegian square miles, the Myrdalsjökull of Iceland measures eighteen square miles, the Hofsjökull twenty-five, the Langjökull twenty-six, and the Vatnajökull no less than one hundred and fifty.—Professor Oswald Heer, the distinguished Swiss palæobotanist, in his recent work on the fossil flora of Greenland ("Die Fossile Flora der Polarländer." Vols. VII. Zurich, 1883,) maintains that the mean temperature of the region as late as the Tertiary Period, as indicated by the vegetable remains, was about 10° or 11° C. (50° or 52° F.), or approximately that which obtains at the present time over Virginia. Species of palm, laurel and magnolia belong to this flora.—Professor C. A. Schaeffer announces in "The Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers" (Boston meeting,) the discovery of gold in a ferruginous limestone of the Cretaceous Age from Williamson County, Texas. Of fifty-two samples of the rock obtained *in situ*, twenty contained no gold; while of the remaining number the quantity of the metal yielded per ton was from one dollar to \$231.50.—At the meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union, which lately organized in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, Professors Huxley and Flower, and Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, were elected honorary members.—The comet discovered by Professor Brooks, of Phelps, N. Y., on the 1st of September last, has been definitely identified as that of 1812, as first suggested by the Rev. George M. Searle in a letter addressed to the superintendent of the Harvard Observatory, bearing date September 18th.—The sixty-sixth annual congress of Swiss naturalists (the *Société Helvétique des Sciences Naturelles*), which held its sessions in Zurich, August 6th–9th, was made remarkable by an unusually large attendance of eminent foreign *savants*, especially from the class of geologists. Among these were Daubrée and Hébert, of Paris; Hughes, of Cambridge, England; Blanford, of London; Credner, of Dresden; Fritsch, of Halle; Beyrich and Richthofen, of Berlin; Dewalque, of Liege; Capellini, of Bologna; Szabó, of Buda-Pesth; and Von Hauer, Suess, Neumayr and Mojsisovics, of Vienna. Among other distinguished guests were Kölliker, Clausius, Krauss, Wiedemann, Wislizenus, His and Wartha. The next annual meeting will be held at Lucerne.—Professor Simon Newcombe, of Washington, and Dr. B. A. Gould, director of the National Observatory at Cordoba, Argentine Republic, have been elected corresponding members of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. A. H.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—The Supreme Tribunal of Norway has impeached the whole Ministry of the country. Their trials will begin with the case of the Prime Minister on the 19th inst. Each Minister will be tried separately.—By a fire panic in a theatre at Govi Samaka, Japan, on the 5th inst., seventy-five persons were killed and one hundred injured.—The Chilean troops are withdrawing from the territory which remains with Peru.—An Orange procession at Belfast on the 6th inst., returning from a meeting which had been addressed by Sir Stafford Northcote, was attacked by a mob, said to be composed of Catholics. In a desperate fight that ensued, many persons were wounded.—General Thibaudin, the French Minister of War, resigned his portfolio on the 5th inst., and was succeeded on the 9th inst. by General Camponon.—It has been ascertained that students in the University of St. Petersburg were the authors of recent fires at Dorpat, and of anti-Jewish riots at Constantinograd and Tscaplanka. At the latter place, the police were stoned and many wounded, and the Jewish priests were insulted and driven from the town.—Right Rev. Augustus Short, Bishop of Adelaide, Australia, died on the 8th inst., aged 80.

DOMESTIC.—The Ohio election on the 10th inst. resulted in the choice of Hoadly (Democratic,) for Governor by a majority of about ten thousand. The Legislature is Democratic by from twenty to twenty-five on joint ballot. The Prohibition amendment was defeated.—The Iowa election on the 10th inst. resulted in the choice of the Republican State ticket by thirty thousand plurality. There will be a Republican majority in the Legislature on joint ballot of about forty.—The trustees of Lafayette College on the 5th inst. elected Rev. Dr. Knox, of Bristol, Pa., president, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Cattell.—Early on the morning of the 5th inst., in Philadelphia, as a Union Line car going west on Susquehanna Avenue was crossing the North Pennsylvania Railroad track on American Street, it was run into by an incoming train and completely demolished. Four persons were killed and ten others injured. A coroner's verdict on the 9th inst. censured both the Union Passenger Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and held the driver of the street car, Henry Schultz, and the engineer of the express train, Frank Bird, criminally responsible.—The fifty-third semi-annual conference of the Mormon Church met in Salt Lake, Utah, on the 5th inst. The attendance was large, and the meetings show the determination of the Church to stand by polygamy.—Delegates representing the sugar-refining interests of Canada were at Ottawa on the 6th inst., urging the Government to grant a bounty on all granulated sugar exported from Canada.—The water famine at New Orleans continues. On the 6th inst., the Mayor by direction of the Council employed a number of carts to carry casks of water to those who were without a supply. Water was sold readily at five and ten cents a bucketful.—At the city election in Newark, N. J., on the 9th inst., the Democrats elected Joseph E. Haines Mayor by a majority of six hundred and thirty-five over Henry Lang, the Republican candidate. The Common Council is seventeen Democrats to thirteen Republicans.—The first annual convention of the American Street Railway Association began in Chicago on the 9th inst., with an attendance of about one hundred presidents and superintendents of street railways of the country. The

object of the Association is the acquisition of experimental and statistical knowledge relating to the construction, equipment and operation of street railways. — Surgeon-General Charles H. Crane, U. S. A., died in Washington on the 10th inst., aged 57. — Hon. Charles Creighton Hazewell, for a quarter of a century connected with the editorial staff of the Boston *Traveller*, died in Revere, Mass., on the 6th inst., at the age of 69. — Henry Farnam, who gave the Farnam Dormitory to Yale College, and was noted for his liberality in other directions, died on the 5th inst. in New Haven, at the age of 80.

DRIFT.

—Queensland is importing Chinese coolies to work the sugar plantations. A planter recently went to Hong-Kong with a commission to engage one thousand coolies. A capitation tax of fifty dollars has to be paid on their arrival.

—The London *Spectator* says: "With all his faults, Turgeneff has enlarged our estimate of the talent of the Slav. Unfortunately, the best faculty of his race was somewhat lacking in him; he was deficient in sympathy. The enthusiastic love of the Slav for the ideal, had he possessed it, would have softened the harshness of his pessimistic realism, and would have given him mental and moral balance, and made him healthy. This was not to be. The Slav genius, feminine in its sympathy, idealism and faith, most of all in its passionate self-abnegation, still awaits the coming of an adequate interpreter."

—The official lists of persons on the pension-roll of the United States has been completed. It presents the names as they stood on January 1st, 1883, with the address of each and amount paid them. It is, of course, a very extended document. An estimate made of the number in each of the several New England States, by counting the number on one page and multiplying it by the number of pages which each State's record covers, makes the number of pensioners in Massachusetts 15,625, in Maine 11,850, in New Hampshire 5,175, in Vermont 4,875, in Rhode Island 1,540, in Connecticut 6,000; total, 45,065 in the New England States. In Boston, the number of pensioners is 2,200. The Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* proposes to publish the list of the State of Ohio complete.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, October 11.

THE export demand for American breadstuffs, which has been rather feeble for some weeks, does not revive as could be wished. The stock of all kinds of grain in store at Chicago is about eleven millions of bushels, or double that stored there a year ago. Prices of corn are lower by four to six cents a bushel than the quotations made soon after the frosts of September. The cotton crop proves to be much shortened by drought and other unfavorable weather influences. The estimates of the yield now made are under five millions of dollars. The announcement of a second-mortgage loan by the Northern Pacific corporation had the effect of steadying its stock quotations somewhat, it being closely accompanied with statements that the loan had been substantially subscribed for by leading bankers and capitalists. The future of the Northern Pacific depends upon the integrity of its management; with strictly careful and honest control, its resources are entirely equal to its engagements. The money market continues very easy, and in general our relation to Europe financially remains with little change, except as it is slightly less favorable by reason of the moderate export demand.

The New York banks in their statement on the 6th inst. showed a gain of \$1,214,325 in reserve, so that they held \$2,089,150 in excess of the legal requirement. The statement of the Philadelphia banks on the same date showed an increase in the item of national bank notes of \$10,580, and in deposits of \$413,160. There was a decrease in the item of loans of \$15,220, in reserve of \$92,383, in due from banks of \$362,916, in due to banks of \$178,464, and in circulation of \$7,700. The Philadelphia banks had four and three-quarter millions (\$4,733,000) loaned in New York.

The export of specie from New York last week amounted to \$339,900, of which only twelve thousand dollars were in gold. One lot, forty-five thousand dollars, which went to London, was trade dollars. The arrivals of specie at that port last week amounted to \$674,790.

An important step in the affairs of the Northern Pacific corporation has been taken, in the announcement by the directors of a second-mortgage loan of twenty million dollars. This is to cover the amount of floating debt, which is stated by the directors at \$9,459,920, and to provide \$5,500,000 for the full completion and equipment of the road. The loan must have the sanction of the preferred stockholders, who have been called to consider it on November 20th, and pending their action it was announced on Monday that nineteen million dollars of the loan had been subscribed for by leading bankers and others, including Winslow, Lanier & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co. The bonds, it is stated, are sold to these subscribers at 87½, less a commission, realizing about 82½ to the corporation. The additional debt per mile of road will be \$9,342, making \$34,342 total debt to the mile. The actual operating expenses for 1882-3 were 57.8 per cent., and the gross earnings for 1883-4 are estimated at \$15,000,000, 57.8 per cent. of which, or \$8,670,000, would leave \$6,330,000 net earnings. Six per cent. on \$67,640,821 bonds would make the fixed charges \$4,058,449.26, leaving \$2,271,550.74 applicable to dividends.

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	October 10.	October 3.
Pennsylvania Railroad,	59¼	59¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad,	25¾	25¾
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.,	45	45½
Lehigh Valley Railroad,	70	70
Northern Pacific, common,	30¼	31¾
Northern Pacific, preferred,	63½	60¼
Northern Central Railroad,	55¾ bid	56
Buffalo, New York and Pittsburg, common,	11	11¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad,	69	68
United Companies of New Jersey Railroad,	195 bid	194
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad,	17 bid	17
New Jersey Central,	81½	80½

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4½s, 1891, registered,	114	114¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon,	114	114¼
United States 4s, 1907, registered,	120¾	121
United States 4s, 1907, coupon,	120¾	121
United States 3s, registered,	100¼	101¾
United States currency 6s, 1895,	129	
United States currency 6s, 1896,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1897,	132	
United States currency 6s, 1898,	135½	
United States currency 6s, 1899,	136	

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	Oct. 10.	Oct. 3.		Oct. 10.	Oct. 3.
Central Pacific,	65¾	66¾	Northwestern, com.,	120¾	123¾
Canada Southern,	50¾	51½	New York Central,	114¾	114
Den. and Rio Grande,	25¾	26½	Oregon and Trans.,	50¾	49¼
Delaware and Hud.,	106¼	106	Pacific Mail,	37½	37¾
Del., Lack. and W.,	117¾	120¼	St. Paul,	99¾	100¾
Erie,	30	30¼	Texas Pacific,	23¾	26
Lake Shore,	99½	98¾	Union Pacific,	87½	88¼
Louis and Nashville,	47½	48¾	Wabash,	20¾	20½
Michigan Central,	78	80¾	Wabash, preferred,	32¼	33
Missouri Pacific,	95	96¾	Western Union,	79	79¾

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this date says: "The money market is without substantial change. Bankers and capitalists are making very careful scrutiny of paper offered for discount, and this sometimes restricts borrowers. Call loans are quoted at four and six per cent., and first-class commercial paper at five and a half and six per cent. In New York, there is little demand reported for commercial paper, and the quotations are: Sixty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, six per cent.; four months' acceptances, six and six and a half per cent.; and good single names, having four to six months to run, six and seven and a half per cent. Yesterday, in New York, call money loaned at one and a half and two and a half per cent. all day."

The Western Union Telegraph Company in New York on Wednesday elected directors and received the annual statement. The Company now has 432,726 miles of wire and 12,917 offices; 40,581,177 messages were handled during the year, the receipts from which were \$19,454,902.08, against \$17,114,165.92 last year. The expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1883, were \$11,794,553.40, leaving a net profit of \$7,660,349.58. The average rate received for messages has been reduced from \$1.047 in 1866 to \$0.38 in 1883.

The new railroad-building of last week is reported at 286½ miles, making 4,281 miles this year, against 7,580 miles reported at the corresponding time in 1882.

The Pennsylvania Railroad had the largest earnings per mile during August in the United States, \$2,307, the Reading the second, \$2,268, the Northern Central the third, \$1,824, and the West Jersey the sixth, \$1,149.

The bonded debt of Michigan has been reduced during the year 1883 by the payment of all the two million loan bonds, about five hundred and ninety thousand dollars, and of one thousand dollars of the war-bounty loan bonds due in 1890. The outstanding unmatured bonded indebtedness of the State is now confined to the war-bounty loan bonds, amounting to two hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars, and the State has in the sinking fund to provide for their payment United States bonds amounting to two hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars.

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OPERA-HOUSE—"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."

CHESTNUT—"The Silver King."

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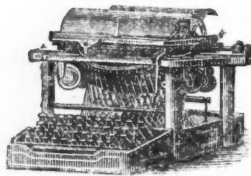
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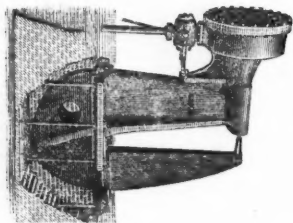
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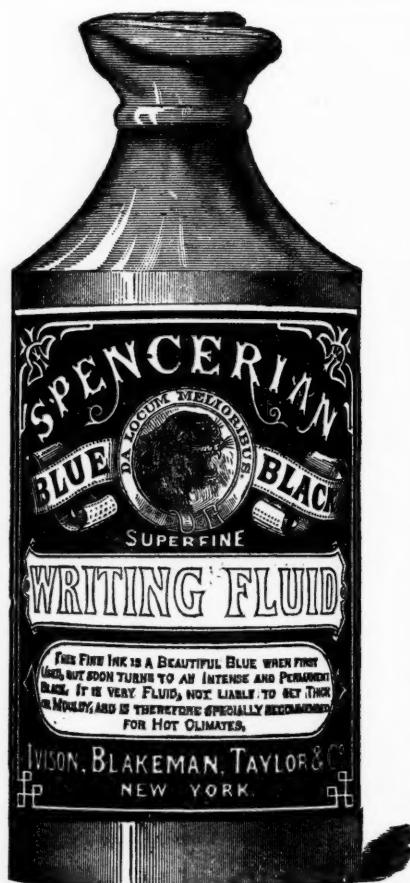
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